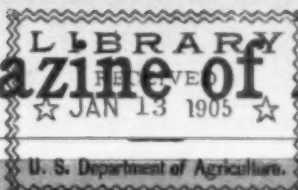


"The Pomological Magazine of America"



AMERICAN FRUITS

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ESTABLISHING FRUIT BRANDS

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American Fruits

An International Journal for Nurserymen, Growers, Dealers and Shippers of Fruits and the General Consumer, Circulating in the United States, Canada and Abroad

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Vol. II

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1904

No. 3

THE TILLAGE OF THE SOIL.

Careless and Destructive Methods Because of Repeated Responses from the Soil—Importance of Ploughing and Selection of Implements—Better Results from Fertilizers.

GEORGE T. POWELL, NEW YORK.

The possessions of our country are so vast and the fertility of our soil so seemingly inexhaustible that our methods have been most careless and even destructive in many of the processes of production. Bad, in many instances, as the soil has been used, there is no section, even in the tobacco lands of the South, where it may be said to be exhausted of its plant food.

That there are large territories, however, that are suffering from soil depletion there is no doubt. This has been a patent reason why so many have left farm life and have gone to cities; the land not yielding a satisfactory income has been abandoned. While it is a somewhat slow process to build up a depleted soil, and small profits only can be realized during this time, it is surprising how responsive it is to good treatment.

The first operation toward improvement must be through tillage, the object of which is, first, to obtain better mechanical conditions, and second, to make more readily available the plant food which the soil contains, generally in sufficient quantity to produce profitable crops.

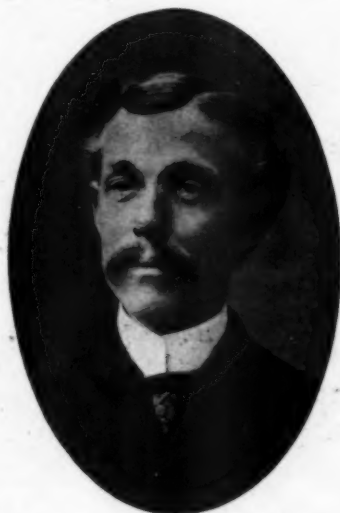
Ploughing becomes a very important operation, as upon the right reduction of the soil grains depends the improvement that is desired. The construction of the plough is highly important. Every curve and line upon its different parts mean something, either greater or less resistance while passing through the soil. The lighter these surface curves the less resistance will be met with in the soil and the easier the draft will be upon the team; the more marked and stronger the curves the greater the resistance, and consequently heavier draft. Ploughs should not be selected and purchased from consideration of light draft, but rather for the thoroughness with which they will reduce the soil particles to the greatest fineness, for in so doing the plant food contained in each particle or grain of soil is made more available for the use of plants.

All other tillage implements should be selected upon the same principle of construction—ability to most thoroughly crush and make fine soil particles. After this method of better tillage has been adopted the soil will be in shape for better mechanical or physical condi-

tion, and much better results will be obtained from the use of fertilizers. From the soil better tilled, be it more or less in acreage, will come the success of the future in agriculture.

MODEL FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 14.—What is designated by those familiar with such plants as the model evaporator of the state has just been completed by Fred Chamberlain of Lyons on the big Shaker tract farm. The evaporator cost over \$3,000 and was built in thirty days, forty men being employed on the job. It is run by



PROF. S. A. BEACH, GENEVA, N. Y.

steam and heated by electricity. It has two twenty-foot kilns with a capacity of 150 tons each.

At no time during the evaporating process is the fruit touched by hand. It is unloaded from the wagons into a conveyer, carried to bins on the top floor and from the bins fed through chutes into the paring machines. There are four of these machines each doing sixty apples a minute when run at full pressure. One of the most up-to-date pieces of the whole equipment is the thirty-foot bleacher. Two tons of the dried product of the evaporator are being daily shipped to buyers.

Wrapping fruit in tissue, parchment, paraffin or newspaper has been found to prolong the storage season of winter apples and late-keeping pears, preserving their fresh appearance, preventing accumulation of mould on the stem or at the calyx, lessening the decay and preventing evaporation from the fruit. Little difference was noticeable in the efficiency of the different wrappers. It is believed that with all fancy fruit for long keeping, wrapping is worthy of commercial consideration.

A HORTICULTURAL EXPERT.

Valuable Work for Fruit Growers Accomplished by Professor S. A. Beach, of Geneva, N. Y.—Established Spraying Practice—Studies in Cross-Pollination, Fertilizing, Thinning Fruit, Cover Crops and Cold Storage.

Professor S. A. Beach, horticulturist of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, is a life-long devotee of his profession. Born and reared in the famous fruit district of Western New York, he breathed in the life and exhilaration of the orchard, with his earliest years. Following his natural bent, he went to the Iowa Agricultural College and specialized in horticulture under Professor Budd, then the only college professor in America devoting his whole time to horticulture. After graduation Professor Beach was associated for three years with a leading nursery firm who made a specialty of grapes. Here he acquired a firsthand knowledge of the business which has stood him in good stead in his later work.

After this he taught horticulture for one year at the Texas Agricultural College, coming to his present position in 1901. At that time spraying was a new practice, and Professor Beach took up the new work with vigor, doing much in introducing it in the state and in perfecting the practice of orchard spraying. Later, fruit-growers conceived the notion that it was necessary to spray while the trees were in blossom. Professor Beach took the matter up and made tests that demonstrated at once the erroneousness of the idea and the injuriousness of the practice to the blossoms.

Professor Beach's well-known investigations on the self-fertility of grapes have established a basis for the intelligent selection of varieties with a view to cross-pollination. Such selection will be indispensable when the newer imperfectly self-fertile varieties shall be generally planted. His extensive experiments in the use of various fertilizers for lettuce under glass, and his work in forcing tomatoes are matters of interest and helpfulness to the forcing-house industry. Professor Beach has further contributed to the advancement of horticultural practice in New York in his long-continued work with cover crops, experiments in thinning fruit, studies of apples in cold storage, etc. He has been prominent in farmers' institute work, and has done much to bring home to the men on the farm or in the garden the results of station work.

Official reports show that there are 250,000 fig trees of different varieties in California.

FROM WESTERN POINTS

OLDEN FRUIT FARM.

Established by J. C. Evans Twenty Years Ago--1,600 Acres in Apples and Peaches--Canning Factory, Nursery and Distillery--Blackberry, Peach and Apple Brandy.

Whenever the Ozark fruit region of Missouri is referred to, the Olden Fruit Farm comes to mind as one of the representative enterprises of the section. It was at Olden that Colonel J. C. Evans planted the first commercial orchard twenty years ago. He named the town Olden in honor of Judge B. F. Olden, at that time one of the leading citizens of West Plains, but now a wealthy capitalist of Boise City, Idaho.

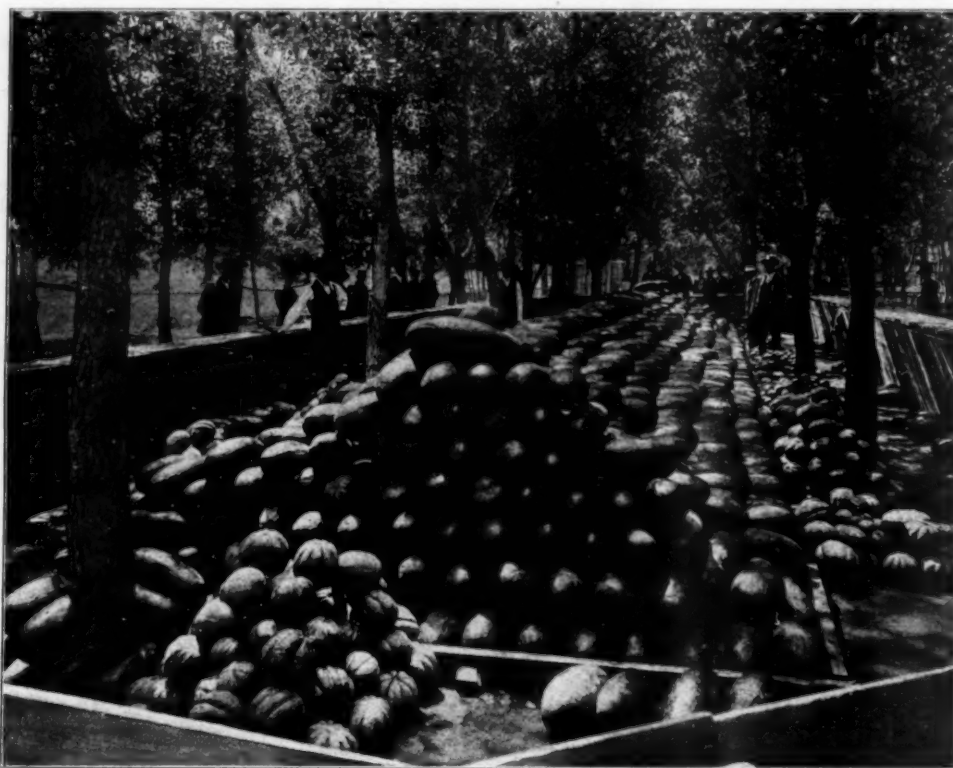
Colonel Evans when asked why he planted an orchard in the Ozarks in preference to other localities, said: "I was looking for a place to put out a great peach orchard. For several months I traveled about, going from the Great Lakes to Texas and from California to Florida and Delaware. Then I made a trip to the Ozark mountains of Southern Missouri. That was before the railroad was constructed. Here I found the ideal place for a fruit farm, where more conditions favorable to peach growing are filled than anywhere else."

Colonel Evans bought 2,280 acres of wild land and organized a company to put out an orchard. After the railroad was constructed peach trees were brought from Texas and planted at Olden. This was the beginning of the great fruit growing industry in this section. From a little orchard this farm has grown until there are now 1,600 acres in fruit, equally divided between peach and apple trees and 40 acres in blackberries and raspberries.

For a number of years Colonel Evans was assisted in managing the farm by his sons, Paul and John. Colonel Evans makes his home at Harlem, in Clay county. John Evans managed the large mercantile establishment conducted by the company, while Paul had charge of the farm. Paul Evans is now director of the Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, and John has been

assistant superintendent of the Missouri fruit exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Olden Fruit Company is composed of Colonel J. C. Evans, his sons Paul, John and McGee, and S. B. Anderson of Memphis, Tenn. Besides the fruit farm, the company conducts a general mercantile store, engages in farming and stock raising, operates a canning factory and a distillery during the fruit season, where blackberry, peach and apple brandies are made, and grows nursery stock for the market. Colonel Evans was president of the Missouri State Horticultural Society for thirty years.



MELON DAY AT ROCKY FORD—ARKANSAS VALLEY IN COLORADO.

—From "The Earth."

can Association of Nurserymen and is the vice-president of that Association for the state of Kansas.

WESTERN NOTES.

Nearly 2,000,000 pounds of prunes are being shipped eastward from Salem, Ore.

Muscat grapes to the amount of 1,500 to 2,000 boxes daily were shipped during the season from the Stevens vineyards, at Etiwanda, Cal.

John Debrell has been selling watermelons in Seguin, Texas, since June. On October 22d citizens enveloped in overcoats stood around his wagon buying melons averaging 30 pounds each in weight.

W. S. Schell, of the Wichita Nurseries, Kansas, horticultural commissioner, says that Kansas' exhibit of fruit is an important part of the finest fruit show ever made at a world's fair—that at St. Louis.

On October 19th, R. B. Garnett, of Hitchcock, Texas, exhibited a section of a limb, a foot in length, on which were 13 well developed ripe oranges. Mr. Garnett's orchard is better known as the Stringfellow pear orchard, the pioneer pear orchard of Texas. There are some sixty acres of orange trees, which are loaded with fruit. Some of the trees are twenty years old.

An exhibit of fruit grown on M. Fortune's ranch at Tranquille, B. C., was recently exhibited at the Climax hotel in Victoria, B. C. It comprises plums,

pears, peaches, apricots, quinces, several varieties of apples, including Rosette, Baldwin, Snow, Ben Davis and Crab. The exhibit is a good sample of what can be done in the way of fruit growing in British Columbia.

The Northern Pacific freight department has announced a rate on apples to apply from points in Eastern Washington and Idaho, including the Washington and Columbia River branch, as far east as Staples, Minn. The new rate will be 60 cents per hundred, with a 30,000 pound minimum. The new rate is made in order that the second-grade apples can be sent from the Washington and Idaho points to eastern markets.

There are twenty states and four territories west of the Mississippi river (not including Alaska and Hawaii). They contain 65 per cent. of our area on this continent. This area holds 32 per cent. of our population, whose representatives cast 45 per cent. of the votes in the Senate and 30 per cent. of the votes in the House. It has 50 per cent. of the railroad mileage and 34 per cent. of the property value of all the states, as assessed for taxation.

KANSAS NURSERYMAN'S SUCCESS.

PARSONS, KAN., NOV. 15.—E. P. Bernardin of this place, commenced in the nursery business in the year 1883 with the old York Nursery Co. In 1885 he went with the Hart Pioneer Nurseries and remained with them until January 1, 1889, since which time he has been associated with Mr. Williams at Parsons, Kansas, where the nursery has been running for thirty-five years. The firm owns and controls 410 acres of land that is devoted to the growing of nursery stock. It does a strictly wholesale business and employs no agents, growing a general line of stock. The business has increased a little yearly until now they enjoy a very nice trade of which they justly feel proud as it has been built up by hard work and good treatment of customers. Mr. Bernardin is an active member of the Ameri-

A GIGANTIC PEACH CAMPAIGN.

What It Means to Handle Five Thousand Acres of Elbertas--Twelve Million Five-Pound Baskets--Two Hundred Thousand Crates Per Day for Ten Days--Three Thousand Cars--Sixteen Thousand Men and Women Needed to Handle the Crop--Thirty Cars Per Day--Has the Limit of the Practicable Been Reached.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Your recent repeated notice of the proposed five thousand acre Elberta peach orchard, now almost half planted in Arkansas, with the numerous other accounts of very large orchard schemes which fill our horticultural papers, have led me to figure a little on what these big propositions really mean; and as to what it will all come to if half of them are ever carried out.

I have never been regarded as timid about large fruit enterprises, having spent the most of a life time in promoting and handling them. But the ambition of some of these more modern fellows almost takes my breath! Perhaps the most astonishing of all these plans is that referred to. It is not the largest, for my friend Morrill, of Michigan peach fame, is now with his co-operators subjugating a much larger tract of Texas timber that he may ultimately cover it mostly with peach orchard. But I believe his plans are to plant a long range of varieties filling the whole Texas season. Great things can certainly be done with such a plan because a given regiment of laborers can cover some six times the acreage with a succession of varieties that can be done in handling a single kind.

Let us see what it means to handle five thousand acres of Elbertas. I grant that there is no practical difficulty in preparing the land and planting the trees and growing them and pruning them until they bear, for there would be regular work the year round for the little army of men needed. Good system with plenty of money can do all of that, and do it well. But now for the crop. There should be a million of trees on that amount of land if planted the good practical distance apart which is adopted by J. H. Hale, who is the greatest living peach grower, and up to date the largest orchard planter of all time. He plants about two hundred trees to the acre in Georgia and this number would seem to be about right on the not over rich soil of the Arkansas hills.

A ROUND MILLION OF TREES.

Let us suppose then that there will be a round million of trees in this Elberta orchard, and that they are well grown and able to bear a good crop. What should it be? It is a most modest estimate to say that the trees should give two crates apiece of six baskets each, or some sixty pounds to the tree. This is a light crop for a good peach tree. There will then be two million crates or twelve million five-pound baskets to be handled. If this quantity of crop was spread over twelve or fifteen weeks of season it would not seem to be beyond human energy to take care of it. But it must be handled in two weeks of season and the great bulk of it in six or eight days.

With ten days of heavy work there would be an average of two hundred thousand crates per day to be picked, hauled to packing houses, assorted, packed, nailed up, loaded into cars, refrigerated and hauled away on one railroad.

They must be sent in refrigerator cars for they must go long distances to reach any hopeful market. Hence 600 crates will be a full car load. More than this cannot be packed successfully in the present size refrigerator car. This will take three hundred and thirty cars per day on an average for ten days or on heavy days from four hundred to five hundred cars. Cars of peaches, especially from a humid climate like Arkansas and Texas, must be moved at great speed to reach the big markets in good order.

The Georgia growers have needed and secured time schedules faster than passenger trains. High speed means light trains. Hence we should not have over fifteen cars to the train. And we should have from twenty to over thirty trains per day. This alone would be a good business for an Arkansas railroad. It would make lively work pulling out a train load every twenty-five or thirty minutes.

THREE THOUSAND CARS.

As the average haul of these trains must be at least a thousand miles, the cars must be a week or more in making the round trip. As there will be over three thousand car loads and as but few of the early sent ones can be returned in time to get a second load, it will evidently require about three thousand cars to handle the business of this orchard. I hope there will be plenty of cars and I think there will be. The crop of the whole state of Georgia was four thousand five hundred cars this year, but the crop extended over a period of about ten weeks instead of all coming on in about ten days. That crop averaged about seventy-five cars per day for the whole season, running up to perhaps one hundred and fifty on the big days. This supply seemed to fill the markets of the East and of the West pretty full and prices were none too high to please the growers, if my friend Hale has been quoted correctly. How will the market bear up with this addition to the Georgia crop of about four times their daily quantity?

Again consider the army of men and women who must be had to harvest and pack this crop. If one man properly picks the peaches which after assorting and rejections will fill forty crates a day he will do well. That will call for the services of five thousand men. To make the crates to hold the baskets—the baskets can be made in advance but not the crates very well—will take one thousand crate makers.

To properly assort, pack, nail up, and pack in cars this quantity of peaches will require nearly double the number of hands that it takes to pick from the tree. These duties will call for about ten thousand people, altogether. This does not include the thousand or more men with teams to haul the fruit from the trees to the packing houses.

But we already have places for sixteen thousand men and women. The town of Horatio where this orchard is growing is not a large city to draw upon for labor. In fact it looks as though it would take the entire adult population of several Arkansas counties to supply the needs of this ambitious orchard company. The Arkansas people are good people and good workers, and if the job was long enough many of them would be glad to leave their homes to help this thing out. But can they be called out for this two weeks of service? I hope the company will have no difficulty in the labor supply. But having been worried some myself over the labor problem on several occasions, I cannot help offering my sympathy in advance to this most worthy and enterprising company.

AS TO WEATHER CONDITIONS.

This supposed gigantic peach campaign would be sufficiently exhausting to the managers under the finest conditions of weather. Let us hope that the daring energy that has conceived and is building this mammoth orchard will be rewarded each recurring Elberta harvest season with unbroken sunshiny weather, but the humid Mississippi Valley climate cannot be trusted much for that. I think I never saw a peach season down there without heavy rains. I have been so much worried myself in trying to handle the crop from only a few thousand Elberta trees by a couple of rainy days in the middle of it that I cannot help contemplating the predicament of the men who will have that vast daily ripening of Elbertas to become over-ripe and rotten on the trees, and to rot in the packages on the way to market, and all these over-ripe and decaying peaches must be picked from the trees or little good will come after. This is a contingency which every peach planter in a humid climate should carefully consider.

I most earnestly sympathize, Mr. Editor, with all fruit planting schemes. I always feel like shaking hands with the man who plants any kind of a tree. And I glory in the courage of the brave men with stalwart hearts and hands who plant great orchards and carry them on successfully; for their faith and their labor bless mankind. Men like Hale and Morrill, those noblest captains of our Horticultural Industries, are winning immortal honors. Let their names be glorified in the list of the benefactors of the human race. But I fear that the limit of the practicable has been reached, and passed, when any association of men proposes to grow such vast orchards of a perishable fruit that must all be handled inside of half a month of time.

Yours for the best of causes,

PARKER EARLE.

Roswell, N. M., Nov. 4, 1904.

EASTERN GROWERS AND DEALERS

LARGEST GRAPE EXHIBIT.

**New York State's Showing the Greatest Yet--
1229 Plates of 71 Varieties--Chautauqua
County Alone Produces 100,000 Tons
Annually--Ninety Per Cent. of
the Crop is for Table Use.**

A. M. LOOMIS, NEW YORK.

The largest and the leading feature of the fall show in the great horticultural palace of the Louisiana Purchase exposition has been the immense exhibit of grapes made by the consolidated grape growers' associations of New York. It reached its zenith on Horticultural day, October 4th, and has been maintained at the high level ever since. With several tons of grapes from the New York districts now going into cold storage it will be held at the top notch until the last day of the exposition, December 1st. On October 4th a collective entry was made in competition for a gold medal, and was found to contain 1,229 plates, including seventy-one varieties of grapes.

Our exhibit of grapes has been a source of great satisfaction to me, and to all the growers from home who have seen it. We believe that it is the largest collection of grapes ever shown at any fair or exposition. Besides that, it is a striking demonstration to the great buying public of the Middle West of the magnitude of our industry, the care we take in getting our crop to their market, the diversity of our varieties, and our ability to satisfy the most exacting taste in the matter of table grapes. We already supply the fresh market of the United States east of the Rockies, and even to some extent west of that line, from the time our grapes reach maturity in September until the close of the season at Christmas time; but our output is growing and we want more grape eaters. There is no fruit so healthful and so much of a food. This is what our exhibit is designed to show.

We grow in one county alone, Chautauqua, 100,000 tons annually, 8,000 carloads, of grapes, and market 90 per cent. of the crop for table use. That is the mission of the New York grape, to be eaten fresh on the tables of the multitude. In Central New York this record is almost equalled, and from there a crop of six or seven thousand carloads goes into market.

This is the first time the great masses of the people of the West have had an opportunity of knowing these facts, or testing the fine quality of our product, and it is work for the growers which we are doing here, which will be rewarded in increased demand, wider markets and more wholesale distribution of their fruit. Fifty to six thousand acres of New York's choicest soil is devoted to grape culture, and the vineyards are matters of wonder to the traveler. These are the facts which warrant and the reasons for making the great show which we have made.

There are 60,000 acres of vineyards in New York State.

BUDDED A MILLION PEACHES.

William M. Peters' Sons, proprietors of the Snow Hill Nurseries, Snow Hill, Md., budded more than a million peach trees this season, and they expect to have at least 600,000 trees to offer for the fall of 1905.

Charles M. Peters, of the firm, reports a good fall trade this year. They could not supply the demand for peach trees. In the spring they will have 300,000 grape vines and a fair stock of strawberry plants.

A PROMINENT COMMISSION MAN.

W. B. Geroe, president of the Geroe Company, Toledo, O., is one of the most prominent men in the commission business. The company was established 34 years ago. Its members are jobbers and shippers of fruits and farm products, and they make a specialty of



W. B. GEROE, TOLEDO, O.

car lot business. W. B. Geroe is president and treasurer; G. A. Van Derbeck is secretary, and H. A. Hendricks is manager. President Geroe is a prominent figure at all the conventions of national fruit and produce dealers.

DRYING APPLES WHOLE.

WOLCOTT, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Although Wolcott and vicinity now has hundreds of evaporators in full operation and turning out thousands of tons of dried apples, it has but one dumpling factory. The owner has a large evaporator plant which is turning out a product entirely different from all others. The apples are peeled and cored, but instead of being sliced as is the custom in all other evaporators, the apples are dried whole. The whole apples takes forty-eight hours to dry, which is more than twice as long as others. The product is sold at 5 cents per pound while apples dried in the ordinary way are sold for 3½ cents.

NURSERY TRADE SATISFACTORY.

To a representative of AMERICAN FRUITS Brown Brothers Company, nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y., said: "Our fall trade has been satisfactory and we believe that with an average winter, the nurserymen of the country will have an exceptionally good trade. Last winter was so severe that it interfered considerably with business, which is to some extent reflected this year in the wholesale trade, making men more conservative in their purchases, for fear that with another extremely bad winter they may again have stock to sacrifice in the spring.

"Our sales to date are about the same as they were about a year ago at this time and we hope to make a considerable gain from now over the corresponding period last year when the weather was so unfavorable."

RESULT OF DUST SPRAYING.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov. 15.—On Oakfield road, one mile from Batavia, stands the remains of one of the first orchards in Genesee county. When the soldiers of the War of 1812 were encamped at the site of the old arsenal at Batavia, the men made frequent raids upon this orchard to secure the luscious apples. Of this ancient orchard there are a number of trees still remaining which are this year very full of fruit.

J. Corwin Jacks, who is the present owner of the place, is an intelligent orchardist. His orchard this year is an object-lesson illustrating the value of dust spraying, which method was used first in this country by Mr. Jacks, instead of the usual liquid mixture of chemicals. The chemicals are mixed with powdered lime and blown upon the leaves while the dew is on.

Mr. Jacks also treats his orchard different from others in his vicinity. Instead of cultivating the ground, he mulches under the trees with straw and mows the grass, letting it rot so that nothing is taken from the land.

In this one orchard there are twenty varieties of apples and every variety is large, round, smooth and free from fungus and deadly growths. Among the varieties are many trees of the Genesee Flower, an apple only grown in this vicinity. It is an early winter variety. There is also in bearing for the first time this year an apple unknown to this country which is said to be the favorite dessert fruit of the English, called the Orange Pippin. This apple is of medium size with a delicate red side, and was brought to America by Mr. Willard, of Geneva, who has the only other specimen in the country.

D. L. Pierson, Monticello, Fla., has sold the Summit Nurseries to H. K. Miller and H. A. Gossard who will conduct the business under the firm name of Miller & Gossard.

HORTICULTURISTS CONFER.

Result is Organization of National Society of Horticulturists, with John P. Logan, of Arkansas, President, and C. E. Bassett, of Michigan, Secretary--Its Objects.

JAMES HANDLY, ILLINOIS.

In response to a general call that was made to the officers and workers of all horticultural societies in the United States, a general conference, which was well attended, was held in the Palace of Horticulture, World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, on Wednesday, October 26. The meeting was very enthusiastic and was highly successful from every point of view.

One of the pleasant features of the occasion was the meeting and forming of close mutual acquaintance with those who are the heads of horticultural work all over the country. The far West, Eastern, Middle, Northern and Southern states had representatives at the meeting.

C. J. Monroe, of South Haven, Mich., and Hon. W. H. Barnes, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, presided as temporary president and temporary secretary. C. E. Bassett, of Fennville, Mich., who had been a leading spirit in the movement for the conference, explained the objects of the meeting. He said that one of the great purposes was in getting horticultural workers closer together, thus forming closer acquaintance and becoming better equipped for working in harmony for many wide and far-reaching objects. He wanted it clearly understood that if the proposed society should be formed it would not enter the field as a rival or be antagonistic to any other organization. He fully appreciated the mission of the American Pomological Society and also that of the American Apple Growers' Congress, but with all their efficiency there is still a field unoccupied, and it should be covered with a line of work that has not heretofore been considered by any society.

TO GAIN BUSINESS ENDS.

It was not intended that the proposed society should discuss technical points, but that it should exert its energies in the way of gaining business ends and to bring all other societies into concerted action that would be sure to reach the most desirable results. There is a special demand for an organization that will work along lines of national improvement. In order to get the best experience of those considered most competent in horticultural work, it is very desirable to visit the different state meetings and come in touch with the most approved experiments. But as many of the states have their annual meeting on the same dates, many earnest workers are precluded from mingling with societies whose work is recognized as being highly beneficial.

Then, again, there is also a striving to have the best speakers at the state meetings, and it is not possible for them to circulate and attend all meetings when they are held on or very nearly the same dates.

It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that a National Society of Horticulturists

should be formed, and on motion duly made and adopted, the chair appointed the following committee to report on organization: J. P. Logan, of Arkansas; F. A. Kimball, of California; S. W. Moore, of West Virginia; C. F. Hale, of Michigan, and H. C. Warner, of South Dakota. After this committee had duly considered the matter, it reported in favor of permanent organization, and its report was accepted and concurred in.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected: John P. Logan, of Arkansas, president; C. E. Bassett, of Michigan, secretary; S. W. Moore, of West Virginia, treasurer; L. A. Goodman, of Missouri, M. J. Wragg, of Iowa, and J. G. Patterson, of New York, respectively, first, second and third vice-presidents; Frank Yahne, of Minnesota, Maj. Holsinger, of Kansas, Frank A. Kimball, of California, W. B. Flick, of Indiana, Prof. W. N. Erwin, of Washington, D. C., and the president, secretary and treasurer, executive committee.

The executive committee was authorized to prepare constitution and by-laws for governing the new organization, and also to fix date and place for the next annual meeting.

There was a unanimity of expression in favor of always meeting with the American Pomological Society as a body at its biennial meetings.

Frank Yahne, of Minnesota, interested the meeting with an address on "Methods for Securing and Retaining Members." He told about the flourishing state society of Minnesota which has an enrollment of 1800 members. The society has given premiums for membership which will be helpful, but after all, its great life and force has been nourished and sustained by the enthusiasm of its workers.

STATE SOCIETY'S PLACE.

L. A. Goodman, secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, spoke on "The State Society's Place in State and National Horticultural Expositions." He pointed to the fact that neither the fruit department nor any other department of the great World's Fair could have reached any sort of success without organized effort. Missouri leads the van in the horticultural display in the Palace of Horticulture, but she is indebted to less than ten men outside of the horticultural societies for the proud position she occupies. All of the best fruit growers belong to horticultural societies. They are not patent right men. They are educators. They willingly give all the benefits of their observations and experience to others, and the inquirers and beginners in horticulture should always gladly avail themselves of the privileges of such conference.

Hon. W. H. Barnes, state secretary of the Kansas Horticultural Society, read a paper on "Securing a High Place in the Councils of State and Nation." His paper was full of bright merit and covered pleadings for better support and more hearty co-operation for the support of all horticultural organizations.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the executive committee.

WHERE APPLES ABOUND.

"Yesterday morning I walked through a country where apples were rotting on the ground and last night I had to pay a grocer twenty cents a peck for apples that weren't as good as I had seen in the morning," remarked a Buffalo, N. Y., man during the fall season. "The country I walked through wasn't far from Buffalo, either. It is the territory on one of the roads from Springville to Gowanda. In some places both sides of the road were carpeted with red-cheeked apples. I suppose they'll lie there until they rot. Now and then a city man passes along and picks up one to eat. The country people pass them by, for they all have apples of their own at home. I don't believe that apples were ever so plentiful as they are in Erie county this year. And the same is true of the surrounding counties, from what I hear. Take it along the road I have referred to, every orchard is filled with trees many of which are still loaded with apples. Then the ground beneath is sometimes hidden from sight by the layer of fallen fruit. Here and there I saw a farmer and his youngsters filling baskets and boxes. But such sights were few and far between. Most of the apples were being neglected. When I got to Gowanda I saw wagon after wagonload of apples shoveled into freight cars, just like coal. Evidently some of the apples were being shipped, but more were lying on the grass in the orchards.

"I asked some of the farmers why they didn't ship their apples, and they said they were so plentiful that there wasn't any money in the business.

"Well, then, why don't you make cider of them?"

"I have made all the cider I can use myself and it don't pay to make it for the city folks," said this farmer. "I'm too far from town."

"But what will you do with all these apples?" I asked.

"Oh, the pigs will eat some of them and I suppose the rest will fertilize the soil," was the reply. "When apples are plenty, as they are this year, you cannot get anything for them."

B. F. Ratham, Hudson, Ill., last month sold to Bloomington parties 85,000 plants from his Mackinaw fruit farm, 65,000 of them being black cap raspberries.

It is understood that the Department of Commerce and Labor is considering the making of an investigation into the conditions of Southern California fruit trade and all that relates thereto in order to ascertain what, if anything, will promote the industry.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural society, under the direction of the secretary, Professor Frederic Crane, of Madison, is demonstrating that fruit orchards can profitably be conducted in the central and northern counties of Wisconsin by operating trial orchards. Four of these trial orchards are now maintained and reports of the present season are gratifying.

In a single day in New York City last month there were sold two carloads of Valencia late oranges, eight carloads of deciduous fruits, 1,000 boxes of Mexican oranges, 300 boxes of Florida oranges, 500 barrels and 500 boxes of Jamaica oranges and 14,000 barrels of Almeria grapes. Offerings on the following day included 1,800 crates of Valencia onions and on Friday 350 cases of layer figs and 270 bags of French walnuts.

ALONG PACIFIC COAST

WHAT CALIFORNIA HAS DONE.

For Fruit Growing--In Nine Particulars She Has Led In the Propagation of High Grade Products of the Orchard--State's Greatest Industry.

PROF. E. J. WICKSON, CALIFORNIA.

California has originated or at least demonstrated pomological methods and policies which are proving helpful to fruit growers elsewhere.

The importance of clean cultivation during the growing season, not alone in the conservation of rainfall, but in promoting physical conditions in the soil which are favorable to vigorous root-action is recognized. California may not have invented such cultivation, but the world paid no attention to it until California exhibited its benefits by thousands of acres.

California has shown the essential nature of clean surface cultivation in connection with irrigation, and this demonstration is influencing practice wherever irrigation is employed.

Irrigation supplies always available in case of deficiency in rainfall are recognized in California as the safeguard of horticultural investments and of thrift of trees and vines, and this too, is being provided for now in humid regions, where recently irrigation was looked upon as only valuable in deserts.

Low vase-shaped fruit trees were formerly grown in gardens. To-day they are found in the orchards of all continents, but California furnished the demonstration of their superior economy, thrift and profit and banished the old high-trunk, cow-browsed fruit trees from commercial orcharding. Modern fruit growers cannot afford to use spliced ladders, nor can trees afford to pump sap through several yards of firewood in the shape of useless trunk and main branches.

Orchard and vineyard protection from pest and fruit diseases first reached great and systematic development in California, and the two most effective insecticides for fruit tree insects now in use originated in this state. In California, also, the most striking demonstration of the value of pursuing injurious insects by multiplying their natural enemies has been reached.

California has led in the new and aggressive American policy to market fruit products abroad and has reached signal achievements in supplying American markets with certain fruit products previously available only through importation.

Success in the organization of fruit growers for co-operative action in preparation and marketing of their own products has enabled California to enforce policies of wide distribution and economic production which alone could avert the disaster which usually attends very rapid increase in the volume of products which are not already recognized as staple foods.

California has reached such success in plant breeding that a very large part of the varieties

commercially grown are of commercial origin. The production of fruit in large quantities required varieties adapted to local conditions of climate and suited to the definite purposes involved in long shipment in drying and in canning. The varieties which delight the amateur may bring no profit to the commercial grower. California succeeded so well in reaching these commercial standards that the California varieties are being accepted as a basis upon which to begin fruit growing in the uttermost parts of the world. California conditions also must be credited with bringing new life to a number of old varieties too delicate in their nature to reach commercial standing in more trying climates.

California also holds the leading place for the creation of new varieties found unique and valuable both to commercial growers and amateurs, in the achievements of Luther Burbank, who has worked with an eye on the requirements of the world at large.

CITRUS FRUIT DECAY.

In a practical address on "Decay in Our Citrus Fruits", T. J. Ashby addressed California growers as follows:

"Of the 65,270 cars sold, you furnished one in 12½ cars decay; average sale per car for series of eight seasons was \$816.65—8 per cent. loss by decay per car \$65.33, and the selling value handicapped. Eight per cent. loss on the eight seasons 65,270 cars at \$65.33, over \$4,250,000. No leak in running expenses, no leak in bad debts, but \$4,264,089.10 deficit in your business and the exchange furnishing only half the fruit, twice that, if not more in the last eight seasons' citrus industry of California; eight and one-half millions, a million a year. Of this year's business nearly 28,000 cars say only average \$500 a car, being a bad season; 10 per cent. decay makes \$1,400,000 loss. Do we like these figures, so plain, so true, so severe on our intelligence and business ability? I leave the solution to you.

"Three points I would like to see brought out in this discussion to help stop this wasteful decay in fruit:

"1. In relation to selecting buds for nursery stock and rebudding from the fruit bearing limbs of fit trees, instead of from so many suckers, as has been instanced in olive and citrus tree reproduction.

"2. In relation to these methods in the orchard that prove available in retarding rather than forcing our fruit to maturity against the well known law of 'quick growth—early decay', and

"3. In relation to those methods of gathering, handling, storing, packing and forwarding that conserve the life and render the fruit less liable to abuse and injury."

HOW TO GET FANCY PRICES.

California fruit growers thin the fruit on the trees at the proper time, and they have a system of sorting, grading, packing and shipping which means success. They put up their packages in an attractive way, the crates or corners covered with pictures, while the fruit is wrapped in tissue paper; all looking so clean and nice that it makes one hungry for fruit to look at these packages. That is why California fruit brings fancy prices, while Eastern fruit just as good drags on the market.

CHICAGO AS A FRUIT MARKET.

The annual fruit crop of the United States has a value of \$132,000,000. The orchard fruits produced each year has a value of \$84,000,000, small fruits \$25,000,000, grapes \$14,000,000, and citrus fruits, grown principally in California and Florida, \$8,549,000.

The seven great fruit growing states in the order of production are California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. The products of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are marketed mainly in the East, but the surplus products of the other four States are marketed mainly in Chicago, as are the fruits of Iowa (\$2,894,000), Kansas (\$2,431,000), Nebraska (\$857,000) and other Western states.

Chicago is by its position the great fruit market of the West, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and by the enterprise and organizing capacity of its business men the greatest fruit market of the world. Scarcely had California become noted for its deciduous and citrus fruits when Chicago merchants inaugurated a fast-train system that made Chicago the supply depot for the whole country. That business had a wonderful growth, and Chicago is still the great distributing point for California fruits.

Michigan has more peach trees than any other state. Chicago's receipts by water of Michigan fruits last year were very heavy, but this year they are still heavier.

Peaches also come by rail from nearly every peach-producing state of the West and South, and the turnover of apples on South Water Street increases from year to year. Illinois leads all the Western states in apples, with an annual product of 9,200,000 bushels, Michigan coming next with 8,951,000 bushels and Indiana third with 8,620,000 bushels.

The apple crop of the country which in 1900 was 175,397,000 bushels, has increased with the extension of orchards in the West, and this increase is to the benefit of Chicago. Both in perishable and other fruits, Chicago is handling more of the products of the orchard and garden than ever before, and is to-day the greatest fruit market in the world.

NEW REFRIGERATOR CAR.

John F. Fugazzi, of Cincinnati, Practical Fruit Shipper, Has Patented a Car Which Promises to Save Present Losses on Upper Tiers in Summer and Lower Tiers in Winter—His Devices.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Knowing you are interested in having perishable products transported and delivered in good order, and knowing that you are aware of the defects in the present system of refrigerators, whereby perishables loaded in such cars always arrive at destination with the top rows either in bad order or overripe, I take the liberty of mailing you a copy of a patent recently issued, that covers several improvements in refrigerator cars.

Briefly stated the object desired is attained by forced air circulation. The warm air that accumulates in the top of the car is drawn into a suction duct located near the ceiling of car, thence forced down through a pipe into a coil of pipes located under the ice tank, thereby cooling and condensing the moisture in the air, thence the air is forced into the center of car on a line with the car floor. The power to move the fan is derived from the car wheels when in motion. A refrigerator car with this improvement will maintain a temperature that will be equal at any point inside of car, consequently the top rows of fruit loaded in this car will be in as good order as the bottom rows. The part of the invention that relates to the forced air circulation can be installed into the refrigerator cars now in use, at a small cost.

In continued severe cold spells it would be advisable for railroad companies to provide for the insertion of portable tanks of hot water into the ice tanks in sections where the coldest weather is usually encountered. This applies

to cars that have not been built according to any patent which provides for the installation of steam pipes and a supply of steam from locomotive. It would not be advisable for California shippers to use hot water tanks in the cars now in use as the hot air would accumulate in the ends and top of car and cause fruit to rot.

The ice tanks proper showing in my patent are a radical departure from tanks now in use. By means of curtains a small part only of the ice in the tanks can be exposed to the action of air in car, or the curtains can be allowed to roll up and the entire contents of ice tanks exposed to the action of the air in car. This would be of advantage when it is advisable to cool car quickly, and then again the losses to fruit shippers by reason of top rows of fruits arriving at destination in either overripe condition or in bad order is conservatively estimated at \$50 per car. This loss can be eliminated by the use of forced air circulation, thereby equalizing the temperature in all parts of the car.

In the winter season on shipments of California oranges and vegetables shipped in cars without ice, large losses are often incurred by reason of these cars encountering severe zero weather. Part of the contents of each car are frozen, the frost damage is done to boxes on floor of car and in the area opposite doorways. This damage could be avoided by the forced air circulation drawing the warm air that accumulates in the top of car and forcing it to the center of car where the frost damage occurs; in other words, equalizing the temperature. If car is being run as a ventilator with the curtains drawn up, seventy-five per cent. more air can go through the contents of cars than in the cars now in use.

In case the scientific experts succeed in evolving a chemical compound that would be

efficient in sterilizing air so as to prevent the flying spores from germinating rot in fruit and at the same time not impart an offensive flavor to the fruit so treated, this car would be an ideal means of thoroughly fumigating fruit.

The Department of Agriculture has been advocating the installing of cooling warehouses where natural heat in the fruit could be taken out of the fruit before it is loaded into refrigerator cars. The expense of building cooling houses can be avoided, as this preliminary cooling can be done right in the car, means being provided whereby the natural heat in the fruit can be forced outside of the car.

It is needless to say that railroads and car line companies are slow to adopt new improvements, unless it is brought forcibly to their knowledge that said improvements are absolutely necessary. What is wanted is that bodies like the National League of Commission Merchants, fruit growers' and shippers associations adopt resolutions showing the necessity of the adoption of such known improvements as will do away with the faults that are found in the refrigerator cars now in use.

JOHN F. FUGAZZI.

Cincinnati, Nov. 18, 1904.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

"In buying commercial fertilizers for fruits," says L. J. Farmer, "the proportions of the different elements should run about this way: Nitrogen, 3 to 4 per cent.; potash, 10 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 10 per cent. The office of phosphoric acid in a fertilizer is largely to perfect the seeds. An excess will generally cause earliness of maturity in the fruit. Potash has the effect of painting the cheeks red, or of whatever the color the fruit is of, in addition to making the framework of the fruit and strengthening it."



SCENE IN SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, THE GREAT COMMISSION CENTER.

IN CENTRAL STATES

AMERICAN APPLE GROWERS

**Congress at St. Louis Discusses Cold Storage,
Picking and Handling Apples, Curculio,
Foreign Markets and Government
Inspection—Old Officers Were
Re-elected.**

JAMES HANDLY, ILLINOIS.

The third annual meeting of the American Apple Growers Congress which was held in the Library Hall, Administration building, St. Louis fair grounds, November 9, 10, and 11, was interesting and instructive. The meeting was formally called to order by H. M. Dunlap of Savoy, Ill., president, and the welcoming address was made by Frederick W. Taylor, chief of the agricultural and horticultural departments. In the course of his remarks Mr. Taylor referred to the fruit exhibition in the Palace of Horticulture as being the best in the world's history and truly said that this success was reached by the intelligent packing and caring for the fruit by exhibitors and superintendents. C. H. Williamson of Quincy, Ill., made a timely response to the address of welcome.

At the opening of the meeting the subject of cold storage was discussed at considerable length and the practical views of those who had large experience in this line of work were very beneficial to all in attendance. There seemed to be a general consensus of opinion that it is better to wrap apples when placed in storage than to leave them unwrapped.

President Dunlap read a paper on "Picking and Handling for Market and the Best Method for Disposing of the Crop." As Mr. Dunlap is one of the most successful growers and packers in the West, the benefits of his practical experience were received with appreciation.

EXCELLENT FRUIT EXHIBIT.

Owing to the attractions of the World's Fair only half day sessions were held. G. R. Kyle of Fruitdale, Ala., made an exhibition of some excellent fruit that was grown in his part of the country. U. T. Cox of Rockwood, Ohio, also made a fine display of apples exhibiting a new variety known as the "Ensee."

On the second day's session Prof. C. S. Crandall, of the Illinois State University, delivered an address on "Apple and Plum Curculios." He showed from his observations that the plum curculio was a much worse enemy than the apple curculio. While he conceded that some efficiency in exterminating these pests might be found in spraying, he recommended as a better method the cultivation of the orchard, particularly from June 5th to August 1st. During the time the curculio is in the ground it rarely goes to a greater depth than three inches below the surface, and as it cannot stand exposure to light nor cool air, during that period of its life a stirring of the soil means a very sure destruction.

Prof. W. A. Taylor of Washington, D. C.,

field entomologist of department of agriculture, spoke on "Foreign Markets and What can be Done to Extend Them." He presented tabular statements which showed that foreign demand for apples was constantly increasing and he defined the best methods for advancing such trade.

Alex McNeill of Ottawa, Canada, gave a very interesting address on "State or Government Inspection of Apples for Home or Foreign Markets." He told of the good results of the Fruit Marks Act passed by the Dominion government in 1901, and imparted much valuable information for the benefit of those interested in shipping of fruit.

On the last day session Mr. Hague, of New York, made an address on "Cold Storage," which caused a very prolonged discussion.

OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

The old officers of the congress were re-elected and are as follows: H. M. Dunlap, of Savoy, Ill., president; Judge W. R. Wilkinson, of St. Louis, vice-president; T. C. Wilson, of Hannibal, Mo., secretary; Wesley Green of Des Moines, Ia., treasurer; and Prof. J. T. Stinson of St. Louis, statistician. The officers and W. W. Farnsworth of Waterville, O.; Prof. J. T. Troop of Lafayette, Ind.; George E. Tippin of Nichols, Mo.; and A. V. Schermerhorn of Kinmundy, Ill., constitute the executive committee.

Some additional vice-presidents were elected to represent the different states, but in most cases the authority was given to President Dunlap to appoint vice-presidents for each state, recommending that he should make choice of names submitted by state horticultural societies.

It was unanimously voted to hold the next meeting in St. Louis, and the executive committee was instructed to make selection of a hall.

A LESSON TO ADVERTISERS.

A gentleman in Cheshire, England, writes to AMERICAN FRUITS asking whether there is such a thing as a steam digger in America and where it can be found. He also asks for particulars regarding the labor-saving appliances in use in American nurseries. These inquiries should be sufficient in themselves to show the value of advertising.

Manufacturers of nursery and horticultural supplies should keep their advertisements standing in such a journal as AMERICAN FRUITS, even though the space occupied be not large. Persistent advertising invariably draws trade.

Welsey Greene, secretary of the Iowa Horticultural society, says pears are more profitable than apples and are not hard to raise. He is surprised that there is no larger yield of this fruit in the state. Side-hill clay soil is the best for pears.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING.

**Practical Suggestions By the President of the
American Apple Growers' Congress--Time
to Gather Fruit--Sorting Tables--Sell-
ing the Fruit--As to Storage.**

HENRY M. DUNLAP, ILLINOIS.

A subject like mine can only be tolerated by Mississippi Valley apple growers this and last season on the plea that "in time of peace prepare for war." How to insure a crop would be a more acceptable topic.

These annual meetings are of the most value to those who have the errors knocked out of them in discussions upon the floor and for the purpose of inviting criticism of my own methods and to personally benefit thereby, I am about to tell you how I am doing, hoping that someone will present a better way.

TIME TO GATHER THE FRUIT FROM TREE.

The experiment of the U. S. Government with apples on this point of the proper time to harvest with the best results as to keeping, scalding in storage and marketing, are of great value in determining this question. For myself I let the fruit remain upon the trees until I have good color and then get them in at once. In harvesting large amounts I do not wait for perfection in color but commence a few days sooner than I would if I had only a small amount to harvest. In harvesting summer apples I have utilized the bottom of old straw stacks, spreading the straw a couple of inches in depth under the trees as far out as the branches extend to catch the fruit. In case of drops from windstorms much bruising will be prevented and as the fruit so protected will sell for almost as much as hand picked, the owner is not so anxious and will usually permit the fruit to reach maturity. I speak from experience. Such varieties as the Duchess and Maiden Blush are good examples of varieties needing this protection. As a secondary result the ground is protected and retains the moisture better. The drops are picked up at least every other day to prevent sun-scald. This is true of summer fruit. Winter varieties do not benefit so much except that I think Grimes and some other early winter sorts could be advantageously treated in this manner.

Baskets with smooth interior, drop handles and iron hooks to hang on the limb while the picker has both hands free to gather the fruit, is my method of doing at present. I have for many years used sacks with a broad strap over the shoulder and a bent hoop sewed in the mouth of the sack to keep it open. I believe the sacks to be the most expeditious but the basket to bruise the apples the least. For a ladder the pointed ladder is to my mind ahead of anything in use. The three-legged step ladder for small trees, say up to ten years of age, is perhaps better. For older trees I discard the step ladder. I have combined the use of the two at times picking from the lower limbs with

a step ladder and from the other with the pointed ladder. I have the latter in use as long as 26 feet.

SORTING TABLES.

In gathering winter fruit, pick, pack and haul, or ship your apples to cold storage or market all in the same day. In other words use a sorting table in the orchard, picking and packing at the same time. My usual method is to place the sorting table in the center of sixteen trees. Taking four rows at a through and setting the table between the second and third row we pick the four rows square and then move forward four rows to another setting. Sometimes when the fruit is scarce or the trees small, six rows may be taken at one through, but never more as too much time is wasted in carrying to the table. Where the fruit is thin it is sometimes best to empty the baskets into bushel boxes, which every well equipped

and the smaller samples. The balance of the barrel is packed with uniform quality of fruit throughout. Tailing up of the barrel is of as much importance and requires greater skill to accomplish. I prefer that in doing this the fruit be laid on its side, with the color up as much as possible. It has become an axiom among handlers of fruit that where you find a packer who puts his fruit in the best possible condition in both ends of the barrel, the center will also be found of good quality. As fruit on the market is best inspected from the bottom end of the barrel the tailing up process is a very important one. Looks are not all, for when evenly placed the head will go in with uniform pressure and no apple will be burst, to afterward decay.

The selling of the fruit is not the least item that enters into the problem of the orchardist. Whether to sell the fruit on the tree, delivered

a good chance to gain in knowledge what you lose in grade, for the average buyer will treat you fairly. I have been on both sides of the game and know from experience that when the grower "hollers" it is usually because his fruit is poor and the buyer has to throw out the seconds to get what he bought. It is best of course to sell both, ones and twos if possible and thus the matter of grade does not enter into the settlement, the buyer doing as he wishes without hindrance from the grower. Strive by all the best known methods to have your fruit of the best possible quality in the growing and buyers will run after you to get it.

AS TO STORING.

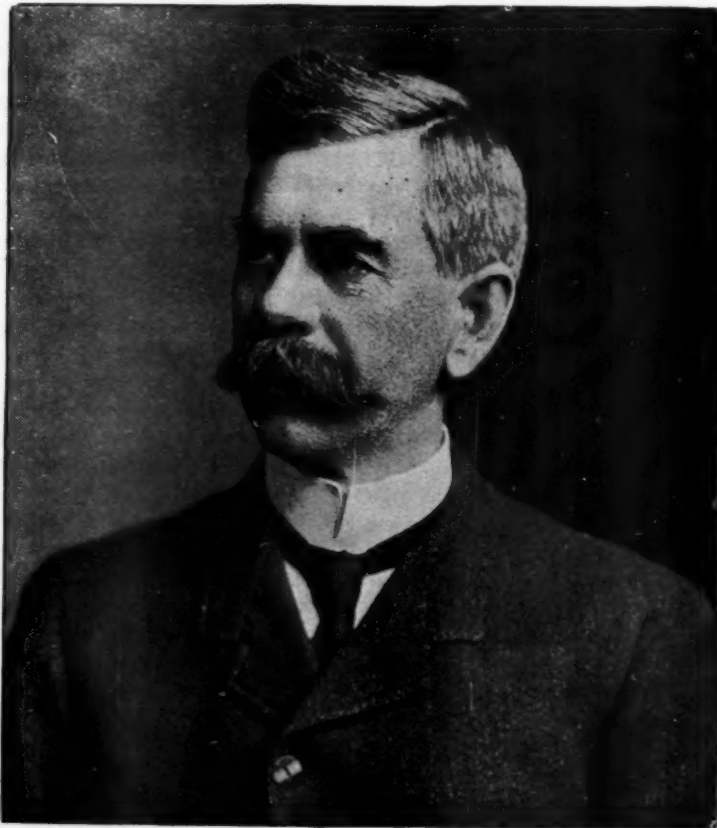
If you barrel and store your own fruit for future sale when market conditions are or will be, in your opinion, better than they are then, I would see to it that the fruit is packed in the best possible manner. I never think of mixing windfalls with hand-picked apples that I am placing in storage, even if the fruit looks good and is knocked off in the picking. The fruit you put in storage should be of such quality that you can put it on the market without repacking. If you cannot do this, my advice is to let someone else pack your fruit and you stay out of the orchard, whether it has been sold and the buyer is doing the packing or some expert you have hired to do it for you. I have seen growers interfere with the packing of their own fruit to their own detriment because of their over-anxiety to get every thing in the barrel.

What we need to learn most in this section of the country is to properly pack fruit. It is necessary, if we are to have the best return for our labor and receive the best return for our fruit. We can pack it cheaper and when we learn to do it as well, the buyer will be as ready to pay your price as though he did the packing, for the reason that he does not primarily care for the work and would gladly pay you a better price if he can get the same quality of fruit that he gets when he does the packing. The buyer first went into the orchard to do the packing because it was the only way in which he could get his fruit packed in a manner that was satisfactory at selling time.

The future buyer will visit the orchard before the crop is gathered and the grower will do the packing upon lines agreed upon beforehand. Difference as to prices between the grower and the buyer has largely been due to inexperience of the grower as to what was right.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PEANUT.

The most valuable nut that grows in the earth is the peanut, six million bushels of which are annually consumed in this country. The greater quantity comes from Suffolk, Va., though many come from Smithfield, Wakefield, Franklin, Waverly, and Petersburg. There are 50-acre peanut farms in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The "Virginia Running" is the most popular kind of peanut, though the "bunch" variety is the finest. The pods of the former are large and white, and weigh about twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Selects from this variety are known as the "jumbo."



H. M. DUNLAP, SAVOY, ILL.
President American Apple Grower's Congress.

orchard should have in quantity, or into barrels and haul to a central place to your table. Some growers prefer to use a packing shed and haul all of their apples to the same and sort them there. By sorting I mean grading, of course. The packing house is good for summer fruit as the apples cool off in the shade and could be left to advantage over night in the boxes and cool off before barreling in the morning.

So much has been said about grading, facing and pressing the fruit into the barrels that I approach this branch of the subject with reluctance. If I have time I double face the fruit and failing in that put in a basketful on top of the facers of about the same quality. My aim is to get a fruit uniform in size and color to face with, excluding the extra large

onto the sorting table or barreled up on board cars at the station or in cold storage is a matter very largely dependent on circumstances and the experience of the grower. My advice is to do the one that seemeth best at the time. Some seasons one will pay best and other seasons and other conditions require another method. Well, what do you do, asks someone. I do all of them, but have had the best success with barreling my own crop, except in some instances where I was a better guesser than the buyer. My advice would be in cases where the grower has had but little experience with barreling and storing apples and where labor of the skilled variety is hard to obtain, to sell in the orchard either on the trees or by the barrel. If your fruit is of good quality the buyer cannot hurt you much and you stand

AMERICAN FRUITS.

An international monthly journal for growers and dealers in fruits of all kinds, linking the producer with the consumer, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries, and covering every branch of the industry.

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E. J. SEAGER

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to growers and dealers in fruits of all kinds are solicited.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1904.

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National Association of Retail Nurserymen—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Kiley, Rochester, N. Y.

IMPERFECT DISTRIBUTION NOT OVER-PRODUCTION.

In this issue of AMERICAN FRUITS the well-known horticulturist, Parker Earle, calls attention to the difficulties attending the marketing of large acreages of perishable fruit. His article is replete with suggestions.

At the last annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen at Atlanta, Ga., the importance of the labor problem in the South was considered of so great importance that a joint session with the Greater Georgia Association was held for the purpose of listening to an address on the scarcity of labor and suggestions for meeting the difficulty, by Frank P. Sargent, United States commissioner-general of immigration.

Large quantities of small fruits and a considerable amount of tree fruit was not marketed this year because of inability to procure labor to harvest it, or because packages could not be procured, or because transportation facilities were inadequate.

While one market is glutted with fruit of a perishable nature, another market is bare, yet the fruit keeps piling up in the glutted market. There are 50,000 markets for fruit in the United States and fruit is shipped to them in a hit-or-miss way. It has been suggested that the shipment of fruit should be systematized on a broad scale; that daily reports should be made of the amount of fruit in each market and the probable demand. Such a scheme would necessitate uniformity of prices and a close understanding among fruit shippers as to distribution depending upon supply and demand.

Evidently it will be necessary, while large fruit plantations are being planned, for Yankee ingenuity to devise more adequate and systematic methods for marketing the enormous products. The fruit industry demands intelligent study.

In the state of Georgia, this year more than 3,000,000 quarts of strawberries went to waste for lack of baskets in which to send them to market, and that, too, in spite of the fact that the number and output of the basket factories in the state were nearly 100 per cent. greater than in the year preceding. And notwithstanding the increased output of baskets, the price of quart baskets has advanced from \$2.50 per 1,000 in 1901 to \$5 per 1,000 in 1904. Exports of fruit from the United States fiscal year 1904 will exceed \$20,000,000 against less than \$3,000,000 in 1894.

ESTABLISH YOUR BRANDS.

A product cannot be sold at any price if there is no demand for it. If the demand is weak sales will be small, and just in proportion to the strength of the demand will be the amount of sales provided the supply is at hand. Prices will adjust themselves; competition will take care of that.

There may be a demand for a product in general that is inactive in comparison with the demand for special brands of that product. Breakfast foods, for instance, are in quite

general demand, but a visit to a grocer's establishment will show the particular brands of breakfast foods that have forged to the front through advertising and that occupy the greater portion of shelves and counters to meet the special demand for them.

It is true that popular products must have merit in order to sustain large sales; but the finest product is salable only as it is brought to the purchaser's attention.

Fruit growers should study this subject in their leisure time. Much success has already attended the putting up of fruit in small packages, in attractive cartons, original packages to be passed on from grower to consumer without the breaking up and the measuring out of their contents by the middleman—the preservation of the brand.

IMPORTANT CONVENTION OF NURSERYMEN.

Never before in the history of the American Association of Nurserymen has there been so general an interest among so many of its members regarding an approaching annual convention as is the case at present.

The writer has repeatedly urged that attention to the preparation of a programme for these annual gatherings of the nurserymen of the country should be directed long in advance of the conventions, so that ample time may be had for procuring the best, the most valuable material. We have never been in sympathy with the sentiment that a formal programme was not needed, that the members preferred to meet in a social way, their main object being the sale of stock.

For twelve years the editor of AMERICAN FRUITS has persistently argued in favor of a carefully arranged programme, firm in the belief that the annual gatherings at which nurserymen from nearly every state in the Union and from Canada were present at the cost of time and money, should be made of practical benefit during every hour of every session. His opinion has been unanimously endorsed by the events of the last one or two conventions at which programmes of merit were presented and at which practical nursery topics were discussed in an animated manner upon the floor of the assembly to the exclusion of tedious papers, most of which had come to be read by title only.

The leading members of the American Association of Nurserymen are putting forth strong efforts to secure a large and representative attendance at the West Baden Springs meeting next June. Central States members are especially active in the matter. E. Albertson, of Bridgeport, Ind., has cordially endorsed the lead taken by AMERICAN FRUITS in starting the movement for a rousing convention. In another column W. C. Reed, of Vincennes, Ind., vice-president of the association for his state, makes suggestions for the meeting.

We shall welcome suggestions from others. Let the West Baden Springs convention set the mark in point of attendance. The place is central, is easily reached, and the hotel accom-

modations are declared to be ample. Nurserymen from the East and West, South and North may gather here with the minimum of travel for all.

It is expected that the programme committee will make early arrangements. Allow us to suggest that the question box be given prominence; it has proved of much value judiciously managed. President Kirkpatrick is an excellent presiding officer, and every session should be made so attractive and valuable from a business point of view that no member can afford to remain in rotunda and lobbies while it is in progress.

AMERICAN APPLE GROWERS.

Although the sessions of the American Apple Growers' Congress in St. Louis last month were not as largely attended as on some occasions, many practical suggestions were made.

It was strongly urged that the best grades of apples should be grown. The importance of proper packing was emphasized. President Dunlap struck the key note on this subject as shown in his address in another column of this issue of AMERICAN FRUITS. "Transactions so far show," said he "that the sooner the box is adopted the better it will be for the growers of the fruit. Once adopted, all objections to its use would disappear. Growers must have a cheaper package than the 40-cent barrel."

The extension of the foreign market was also discussed by Professor Taylor of Washington in earnest manner, and Alex. McNeill, of Canada, expressed a desire for closer trade relations between the Dominion and the Union.

"THE WORLD MOVES."

It is little wonder that many of the old school of farmers do not reckon much on the apple crop. Apple raising under old conditions where trees were planted and allowed to grow "onward and upward" to a height of 40 or more feet, presented a very different problem for the farmer when harvest time came from that which the up-to-date grower has to meet.

The writer gave himself the pleasure recently of a visit to his old town home and the farm of a relative. Apple picking was on and he joined the force. The owner of the farm is 67 years old and in his boyhood one of the orchards on the place was already referred to as the "old" orchard. Both orchards are certainly old now and the trees tower to such a height that a ladder with a capacity of 36 feet extension is all too short to reach the top of many of the trees. The heavy work of moving a cumbersome, an unwieldy ladder makes the task of apple picking one to tax severely strength and endurance. Gymnasium work is boy's play as compared to it and even the working farmer whose muscles and endurance are developed by daily effort cannot in such an orchard accomplish a satisfactory day's work. There is too much sketching and straining and too frequent movings of the ladder necessary to reach the fruit scattered over the extensive ramifications of these old giant apple trees.

As an object lesson showing the possible longevity and vitality of apple trees and the adaptability of soil and climate for apple raising such orchards are interesting. Much of the fruit was large and smooth and this without spraying, cultivation and no recent pruning. With proper early training, systematic cultivation and care, how profitable orchards so favorably located would prove in three score years!

WILSON J. PETERS.

Wilson J. Peters, of the firm of George Peters & Co., Troy, O., nurserymen, died November 1st, after an illness of ten days. The nursery trade has lost a representative member, a trustworthy business man, and a whole-souled friend.

The company has conducted an extensive nursery business and it stands high in the trade. Mr. Wilson J. Peters has long been a prominent member of the American Association of Nurserymen in the proceedings of which he regularly took an active part. He was a large-hearted, charitable man, a regular attendant at church, a teacher in Sunday school and carried cheer wherever he went. He was a kind husband and father, a business man of wise forethought and great executive ability and a staunch friend.

On December 25, 1872, Mr. Peters married Miss Jennie Foresman, of Yellow Springs, O. The widow and one son, Charles Norris, survive. The funeral services were held at the First Methodist church in Troy, under the direction of the Masons of the Scottish Rite.

FRUIT GROWERS OF CANADA

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario has held its annual session in connection with a fruit, flower and honey show. Prizes have been liberally awarded for a large and varied display, and progress in horticulture generally throughout the province has been noted.

Practical topics were discussed by the fruit growers. Due prominence was given to the best methods of packing and marketing of fruit and to the demands of foreign markets. Storage of fruit, especially apples, was explained by an expert, G. Harold Powell, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, whose investigations in this line for some time have attracted the attention of growers and dealers. Such meetings are of great benefit to the fruit industry. The secretary's report shows active interest in advanced methods on the part of Canadian growers. We note the retirement of Linus Woolverton from the editorship of the Canadian Horticulturist after a long and useful service in that place.

Sicilians at Avon, N. Y., propose to rent several hundred acres of land and establish vineyards as in their native country.

The fact that fourteen carloads of fruit jars were sold in Pine Bluff this year shows that South Arkansas does something else besides raise cotton and hogs.

Prof. C. C. Newman this season exhibited 81 varieties of grapes, 65 varieties of peaches and 45 of apples, at Clemson college. He will experiment this winter with the keeping qualities of South Carolina grapes.

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To meet Western freight classification committee at Manitou, Colo.—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.
To meet Eastern freight classification committee in New York City—William H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; James McHutchison, New York; Howard Davis, Baltimore, Md.
To meet Southern freight classification committee—H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.
Annual Convention—West Baden Springs, Ind., June 14, 1905.

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AMERICAN FRUIT ABROAD

INCREASING FOREIGN TRADE.

American Consuls Report to Department of Commerce—Suggestions for Fruit Exporters—Special Brands Should Be Pushed—Prices Should Compete With Those of Europe—As To Packing.

In their special reports to the United States Department of Commerce, American consuls at foreign ports send the following information as to American fruits:

Austria-Hungary—American fruits imported in 1902 to the value of \$28,561, principally prunes and other evaporated fruits. Some purchases of fresh apples, but trade is hampered for fear of the San Jose scale. The trade in canned fruits could be greatly increased if the customs duty were not so heavy. Methods of packing satisfactory.

Belgium—California prunes enjoy great popularity. It seems probable that they will force out French prunes from the Antwerp market. Objection is made to the shipment of "blind cases" by American dealers, thus enabling unscrupulous persons to place false marks on the boxes. The American fruit trade is steadily increasing in importance. American apples were successfully introduced in 1903. Evaporated apples and apricots find ready sale, and trade is growing. California oranges are to be experimented with.

Denmark—This country imports between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000 worth of fruit annually. The United States enjoys very little direct fruit trade with Denmark, with the exception of prunes and plums and fresh apples. In dried fruits the indications are that American exporters will soon enjoy a fine trade in Denmark. Great impetus has been given to the apple trade by the establishment of a line of fast steamers. American apples are, however, not packed so carefully as the Russian product, and buyers therefore sustain loss. The Russian apples are wrapped in paper.

France—The year of 1903 was a bad one for fruit in France, and the opportunity for American fruits was therefore excellent. This year's native crop is better, but it is hoped that Americans will keep up the enterprise which was manifested last year. When the prune crop is short, California prunes are imported, repacked, and then sent back to the United States and sold as French prunes. There are no complaints against American methods of packing fruits. The French object to the mode of payment against a bill of lading; importers wish to see the goods before paying for them. At the port of Havre in 1903 there were imported more than 31,000,000 pounds of American fruits, of various kinds. Some complaints have been made about delay in filling orders, and against false marking of cases, denoting the origin of the goods. In general the French market for American fruit depends largely on the home production in any given year.

Germany—Purchases in Germany are made mainly at Hamburg through agents of American exporters who are stationed there and sell for American packers and shippers on commission. There is much complaint of methods of packing, the boxes being poor, and the contents often being lost or damaged. Deliveries are frequently delayed. The demand for prompt payment is too much on the "stand and deliver" order, and not in conformity with the usage of the Old World in such matters. To increase the trade, remedy these matters, and mark every package plainly and honestly with the name of the contents, the place of its origin, the name of the shipper, etc. The importation of American fruit into Germany, despite the complaints mentioned, is rapidly increasing.

Italy—The importations are not large. On the other hand, Italy claims to be the largest exporter of fruit, next to the United States. The exports in 1902 were valued at \$13,000,000; those from the United States to all countries in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, were \$17,758,120. American fresh apples have been imported in small quantities at Malta.

Netherlands—Deliveries are delayed, for which the transportation companies, and not the shippers, are blamed. During the last few years the sale of California dried fruits has greatly increased. Off-grade evaporated apples have found a considerable sale; also sun-dried apples, but the latter trade has suffered from competition with Canada. Canned goods are not used in Holland, owing to the high duty.

Russia—Canned fruits do not find a large market, but evaporated fruits from the United States are sold in considerable quantities in several districts. The trade could be increased if exporters would sell direct on six months' credit, instead of insisting on bankers' credit. Trade could further be increased by lowering prices so as to compete with home production and with west European markets.

Norway—Green fruits to the amount of \$345,000, and dried and canned fruits to the amount of \$294,000, were imported in 1902. It is impossible to say how much of these fruits came from the United States. It is probable, however, that 50 per cent. is about the right estimate. The best way to increase the trade is to establish a commission house at Christiania.

Sweden—Fresh American apples are sold in considerable quantity and varieties. Some dried and canned fruits of American origin are also imported. On the whole the outlook is promising, for the trade is on the increase. No special measures to increase the business are recommended.

England—Good markets are reported from Bradford, Devon, Falmouth, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and, in fact, from nearly every place of importance in the country. The trade in fresh apples is well established everywhere. The way to increase the fruit trade in England is to advertise, using various attractive methods. Special brands should be pushed, being sure that the quality is excellent.

Ireland—American fruits are sold extensively in the Belfast district. Complaints come from Cork that the best apples are always found at the top. Direct shipments would increase the trade.

Scotland—The Scotch are not a fruit-eating people, yet there is a moderately increasing market for American fruits in the Edinburgh districts. Canned fruits, such as apples, plums, apricots, and pears, are imported in large quantities.

There is little or no demand for American fruits in Spain, Portugal, Italy or Greece.

Page & Son, Portland, bought 30 cars Spitzenburg and Yellow Newton apples, from the Hood River Apple Growers Union recently, which is the largest apple deal ever made in Hood River.

GREAT BRITAIN DEMAND.

The demand in Great Britain for fruit has increased enormously within the last few years, says Leonard Coates, and mainly because it has been in constant supply all the time. The demand for California cured fruits languishes because (1) it is not enough in evidence; (2) because it is often too dear, 18 to 20 cents for pears, and 12 to 16 cents for apricots being the prices usually quoted at retail; and (3) the use and preparation is but little understood.

FRUIT EXPORTS FROM SPAIN.

Reports of American consuls in Spain regarding exports are as follows:

The muscatel grape is not grown to any great extent in Almeria, presumably for the reason that almost exclusive attention is given to the production of the white grape.

Regarding almonds, the exportation never exceeds 5,000 boxes. The bulk of these go to England, and, as far as the customs house records show, not 500 boxes have been exported to the United States in four years. I have not been able to find out the number of boxes capable of being shipped in Almeria, but I believe the number would be considerable. As Malaga is the center of this business a greater portion are shipped to that point, packed and exported.

What is shipped from Alicante is known as Alicante Almond Mernels, without shell, and is a large, flat and sweet almond, picked and packed in different size and qualities, say "finest," "medium," "selected," "superior," and "ordinary," generally shipped in boxes containing 24 lbs. each, in barrels containing 2 cwt. each. The crop commences during the second half of August.

Present indications point to an average yield of the muscatel raisin in the province of Malaga.

Current gossip during the past vintage was that many of the Malaga exporters were "caught short" on small sizes by being compelled to fulfill advance sales made in expectation of lower prices.

The crop last year was approximately 1,100,000 boxes, of which about 25,000 boxes now remain unsold, but none of these will go to the United States.

The size of the coming crop of the famous Malaga almonds, known to the trade as the Jordan, will fall considerably below the extensive yield of last season.

Last year 61,778 boxes, 507 bags and 25 bales, representing sales amounting to \$291,293.75, reached American buyers, almost double the quantity shipped in 1902. As Valencias enter into the trade of all Spain, and similar almonds are also shipped from Italy, the interest of American buyers naturally centers largely in the Jordan brand.

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INDIANA NURSERYMEN.

State Vice-President Reed Calls Attention to Trade Matters--Hope That West Baden Convention Will Attract New Members of American Association--Convention Suggestions.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

In regard to the nursery conditions in Indiana I would say we have over 150 nurserymen according to the entomologist report of inspection. Of this number only four or five are active members of the American Association of Nurserymen. While a majority of these are small local nurseries, there are quite a number that do a considerable business and should attend our annual meetings. We hope by meeting at West Baden to interest quite a number of these so they will become members, which will be a benefit to the association as well as to the nurserymen of the state.

One trouble we have with some of these local nurseries is, they sell at retail as cheap or cheaper than should be sold at wholesale to the trade. Not being members and not being in touch with the trade, when stock becomes scarce and high they do not find it out until they are sold out, and their low prices not only hurt themselves but demoralize prices for the rest of the nurserymen who ask a reasonable price for what they have to sell considering what stock there is on the market.

I think we should try and have a programme that would interest all classes of nurserymen, and at least one evening session devoted more to entertainment such as the ladies would enjoy, as the attendance of ladies is increasing every year; and I think the coming meeting will be the largest in attend-

ance we have ever had. Why not have a little music and singing to help liven things up.

Trade has been very good on most lines this fall and some kinds of stock will be used up very close. W. C. REED.

Vincennes, Ind., Nov. 18, 1904.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

In spite of the determined opposition of some of the eastern papers, the Federal government is going ahead with great irrigation enterprises in the West, all over the Pacific coast and millions of acres heretofore worthless lands are being put in shape for the production of crops of all kinds.

The irrigation congress at El Paso, last



SCENE IN GROUNDS OF NICHOLS & LORTON NURSERY, DAVENPORT, IA.

month, was of great importance. Much land is being made available for the planting of trees. This is of immediate benefit to the nurserymen and it will be of permanent benefit to handlers of fruits.

The number irrigated farms increased from 110,556 in 1899 to 134,036 in 1902, or 21 per cent.

In 1902 the total construction cost was \$93,320,452, an increase since 1899 of 30 per cent. The average first cost of water increased from \$9.19 per acre in 1899 to \$9.84 in 1902. Colorado leads the acreage, with 1,754,761 acres, while California follows closely with 1,708,720 acres. California has the greatest number of farms, having more than 30,000.

APPLES DIRECT TO CONSUMER.

A year ago F. M. Upton, of Hilton, N. Y., advertised directly to the consumers in New York city, through the daily papers and in the surface and elevated cars that he would ship fancy apples directly to the home of the consumer, within a certain radius of New York city for a certain amount. The plan failed because, it was said, he made the price too high. E. P. Loomis & Co. of New York, are now trying the same plan with apples in boxes.

NURSERY CLASSIFICATION CHANGED.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

Replying to your query would say that I went before the railroad commission of our state with a petition signed by all the nurserymen and we succeeded in having the former cumbersome and unsatisfactory classification on trees and shrubbery revised to read as follows:

Trees and shrubbery, viz.: All fruit, nut, shade and ornamental trees and shrubbery, plants and vines, including Pineapple slips and suckers, generally known as nursery stock, packed in boxes, bundles, bales or baskets, prepaid or guaranteed, L. C. L. 6.

Same in boxes, bales, baskets, bundles, or in bulk, owner's risk of loss or damage by heating, freezing or improper packing, and to be loaded and unloaded by owners, prepaid or guaranteed, straight or mixed, C. L., 20,000 pounds, N.

The classification which the above supplants was a higher rate and divided up so that different kinds of trees took different rates. In the old classification also, a difference was made between boxes and bales.

G. L. TABER.

Glen St. Mary, Fla., Nov. 18, 1904.

APPLE EXPORTS.

Exports of apples from all American ports for the week ended November 12th amounted to 148,320 barrels. New York shipped 37,271 barrels; Boston, 55,016; Portland, 6,633; Montreal, 38,381, and Halifax 11,020. Of this number Liverpool gets 61,886 barrels; London, 23,803; Glasgow, 15,401; Hamburg, 14,740; Manchester, Bristol, 1,433; Bremen, 1,433; Southampton, 7,709, and Hull 3,764.

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In Fruit, Nursery and Commission Circles

Theodore Smith of W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y., called upon Rochester nurserymen last month.

The Thorsby, Ala., Fruit and Truck Growers' Association will plant 200 acres in strawberries, besides 50,000 peach trees.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., were large exhibitors of fruit at the American Institute exhibition in New York, last month.

An exhibition of colonial fruit and jams is to be given by the Royal Horticultural Society of England, in London on December 13th.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., will not go to France this winter. His representative sailed on Nov. 15th to buy nursery seedlings.

The Riverside, Cal., orange and lemon season of 1903-4 closed on October 31st with a record of 5,992 cars, the largest year's shipment.

A crate of strawberries, second crop, grown outdoors and without irrigation, was sold at 25 cents per basket on November 7th at Spokane, Wash.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will meet at Duncans on January 5th. The association made an exhibit at the annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in Toronto.

Growers of Corpus Christi county, Texas, say that if 1,000 orange and lemon trees will produce satisfactory results there, 100,000 trees will be worth 100 times as much; and they propose to act accordingly.

T. H. Starkey, of Vassalboro, Me., picked 39 bushels of Baldwins from one tree; besides this amount there were six bushels blown off by the wind, making 45 bushels in all of well colored fruit.

R. D. Stephens, of Sacramento, opposes the action of chambers of commerce, transportation companies and promotion committees in efforts to induce eastern people to go to California to raise fruit. He says Californians have occupied the territory.

Clarence W. Withoft, of the Ohio Fruit Land Company, which has large peach orchard interests near Fort Valley, Ga., announces that the company has purchased 1000 acres of land near Americus, Ga., which will be planted to fruit trees. It is estimated that 2,000,000 peach trees are growing near Americus.

A. S. Bradford, director of the Central Orange Growers' league, says complete returns from the orange sections of Southern California show that there will be a light crop the coming season and that it will not run over 20,000 carloads. The crop will be light in the Fullerton-Placentia district—especially on Washington navels.

Six or seven large banana plantations have been started by Americans in Honduras in the last year. A new line of steamers managed by the Americans has been established, and two more lines will probably be in operation within the next few months. Seventy-five per cent. of the banana industry in Honduras is conducted by Americans.

Gadsden, Ala., peach orchards will be planted as follows: Dr. D. H. Baker will put out 20,000, W. F. Stowers 20,000, Elliott Fruit Farm 5,000, Lister Brothers 5,000, Reed, Trotter & Co. 4,000, E. C. Jones 3,000, C. W. Ewing 5,000, T. H. Scoggins 5,000, Joe Hammond, 1,500, A. L. Christopher 1,500, and various other parties in small lots to the number of 20,000.

The Texas Fruit and Truck Growers' Association has been organized with these officers: President, Hon. Sam H. Dixon of Harris county; vice-president, F. B. Guinn of Cherokee county; V. E. Buron of Bowie county; John G. Willacy of Lavaca county; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Thompson of Henderson, Rusk county. District associations will make up the membership of the state association. A meeting has been called for the last Wednesday in January, 1905.

One grape juice factory in Chautauqua County, N. Y., uses 125 tons of grapes per day.

The Morrill Orchard Company, Morrill, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

The Pasadena, California, Orange Growers Association received \$96,760.96 for 260 cars of oranges the last season.

The Glendale Orchard Company, Glendale, Tex., has been organized with \$50,000 capital, by G. N. Johnson and others.

Bagging Niagara grapes in the vineyard of O. L. Huntington, at Keuka, N. Y., this season, resulted in unusually large clusters without a blemish.

A dealer's test for a perfect orange is to press it as you would a hard rubber ball. If you can make a slight indentation by pressing hard, and the pulp remains firm enough to rebound, the orange is all right.

There is an active demand in Europe for American fruits, both canned and dried, and the markets there are gradually being extended for the better grades. California canned fruits in particular are receiving more attention in the United Kingdom and all high grades are wanted.

The Adams County, Pa., Fruit-Growers' Association on November 16th went on record as desiring compulsory fumigation of all nursery stock grown in or imported into Pennsylvania to remove any chance of the spread of the San Jose scale. Resolutions to this effect were adopted at a meeting at Bendersville, Pa.

Baldwin apple trees in Battle Creek, Mich., orchards have put in a freakish season. From one tree an apple was picked, one-half of which was a sweet Russet and the other half a Baldwin. The demarcation between the two varieties is as plainly marked as though done with a brush. From another Baldwin tree a genuine Russet was picked.

Enos B. Engle, state nursery inspector for Pennsylvania, on November 15th, found an entire carload of peach trees badly infected with San Jose scale. The carload of some 50,000 trees had been imported from New Jersey for the purpose of distributing them to growers. There was no evidence that they had been fumigated, as many of the scales were found alive.

"Since the introduction of the Elberta peach in about 1880, demonstrated the commercial value of the Chinese Cling group of peaches in the South," says W. A. Taylor of Washington, D. C., "there has been much activity among nurserymen and planters in the search for other varieties of this group ripening at different times, through which the shipping season might be extended. Among these, perhaps none is more promising from the standpoint of the commercial grower than the 'Carman'."

The total cranberry crop this year, as estimated by Chicago experts in that line, is a trifle more than 1,000,000 bushels. Of these 775,000 bushels, or more than three-fourths of the entire harvest, are from Cape Cod, Mass.; 270,000 bushels from New Jersey, and 51,000 bushels from Wisconsin. The Cape Cod crop is normal, while the yield in New Jersey and Wisconsin is but little more than half that of last year. Frosts are given as the principal reason of shortage in the two states last named.

"I believe the time will come when all the tablelands, hills and mountain slopes of California will be planted with the olive," says Ellwood Cooper, secretary of the California Horticultural Society. "Many other fruits will be rooted up to give it place. Every available acre will be required for this industry, no substance will enter more largely into medicinal preparation than olive, and none be more common as a food product in daily consumption. Olive tree planting is inexpensive, because trees may be raised from slips properly manipulated."

A. W. Newsom, nurseryman, will plant 100,000 peach trees in Madison county, Alabama.

A gold medal for exhibits of nursery stock has been awarded Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., for their display of shrubs, plants, etc., at the St. Louis Exposition.

Alfredo Amenabar, of Coquimbo, Chili, has been investigating California methods of curing figs and raisins for the purpose of advancing Chilean industries in this line.

Idaho growers are storing choice fruit for exhibition during the meeting of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' association at Boise in February and for the Lewis & Clark exposition at Portland.

Oregon growers have planted largely of the sugar prune, a cross between the Hungarian and Petite prunes, first grown by Luther Burbank. This prune grades about 35 and sells at 3 3/4 cents per pound.

Owing to severe storms the prune crop in California will be about 90,000,000 pounds or 25,000,000 pounds short of last season's crop. The crop in Washington and Oregon will be short by fully 28,000,000 pounds.

Steps have been taken by the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central railroads to comply with the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Michigan fruit case by obtaining a reduction in the rates charged for icing cars.

Fruit conditions in California at the present time are at a somewhat low ebb, owing to the disorganized condition of the growers. How to remedy this will be the great subject to come up for consideration at the convention at San Jose, December 6th—9th.

Although Oregon has an unusually large apple crop this year, and although for good, sound fruit good prices are offered, for much of the Willamette valley fruit which was not sprayed by the growers, and is full of worms, there is no demand and the fruit is selling for 50 cents a box.

It is proposed to establish a \$150,000 cannery, the most complete in the South, at Delray, the largest pineapple station in Florida. The cans will be manufactured and the labels will be printed at this plant. All the undersized fruit will be used up there and only the best grade will be shipped North.

Apples of the Peasgood Nonesuch variety upon which had been photographed the likeness of King Edward VII just before they colored on the tree, were sold and resold at Covent Garden recently under the name of King's Fruit, until one buyer boasted that he had paid 100 shillings for six of the apples.

Winter apples at Prosser, Idaho, gave the largest yield ever known there. The entire orchards of W. A. Brooks and C. W. Nessly were purchased by the Ryan-Newton company for shipment to the Puget Sound market. The crop of the C. W. Stewart orchard at Euclid was purchased by a Chicago firm. The prices paid were from 50 cents to \$1.10 per box.

President C. H. Weaver of the International Apple Shippers' Association, resents the statement by Secretary McKay of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, that the former body in convention made a compact not to pay more than \$1 per barrel for apples this season. Mr. Weaver says such a combination with so many widely varying interests over the entire country would be impracticable.

"It now looks" says U. P. Hedrick, of the Michigan Agricultural college, "as if Michigan apple growers must part with the Baldwin. In times past it has been one of the most popular apples of this state, though it has never been able to fully withstand the climate north of the two lower tiers of counties. Three plantings of Baldwins are recorded at the Agricultural college, and there is not now a bearing tree on the place; all have succumbed to the cold."

SAMUEL LORTON.

The Davenport Nurseries were established in 1858, being located on land joining the city of Davenport, Ia., which was entered by the senior member of the firm, Oscar P. Nichols. Since the time of the organization of the firm of Nichols & Lorton they have continuously and successfully operated one of the largest nurseries in the West.

Samuel Lorton, the junior member of the firm, who is the subject of this sketch, has been actively engaged in the nursery business all his life. To his thorough knowledge of the business, his energy and push, the firm is indebted for its large trade, both wholesale and retail. He has had personal charge of the growing of all stock, and we believe there is no nurseryman in the West who understands better than he the growing of their two specialties, pear and cherry. He has attended nearly all the meetings of the American Association of Nurserymen, and during his connection with it has been an active member. He is the vice-president of that association for the State of Iowa.

APPLE SITUATION.

Apple exports from the U. S. and Canada for the season to date aggregate 850,000 bbls. a decrease of 52 per cent. from last year. Cable advices report London and Glasgow markets for American apples as steady; Liverpool slightly easier. At London fancy Kings sold to give Atlantic seaboard nets of \$2.50 @ 3 p bbl., Baldwins \$1.50 @ 2, Davis and Spy \$1.75 @ 2, Greenings \$1.75 @ 2.10. Native English fruit is pretty well cleaned up, says

American Agriculturist and the very fine quality of American apples this year makes them very attractive. At present prices, dealers in England think the demand will be large.

In the Rochester, N. Y. district, Greenings are bringing as high as \$1.50 p bbl., compared with \$1 at the opening of the season. Other winter fruit commands \$1.50 @ 1.75. A prominent buyer who was through the apple districts of N. Y. last week reports that not over 25 per cent. of the crop of Greenings was bar-



SAMUEL LORTON, DAVENPORT, IA.

reled, owing to low prices and the wind damage.

At New York, Wealthy \$1.50 @ 2.50 p bbl., Jonathan \$1.50 @ 2.50, Spy \$1.25 @ 2.50, King \$1.50 @ 2.50, Spitz do., Greenings \$1.25 @ 1.75, Baldwins do., Snow \$1.25 @ 2.25, small crab-apples 3 @ 6.

At Chicago, fall apples about through. General trade fully steady. Mixed fruits in carload lots \$1 @ 1.50 p. bbl., fcy. \$1.75 @ 2.50, Ben Davis \$1.25 @ 1.75 in jobbing lots; Pippins \$1.50 @ 2.

COMMISSION MEN'S CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States will be held in New Orleans, January 11th-13th. The Cincinnati branch is arranging for a special train, and invitations have been extended to members in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo to go via Cincinnati and on this special train. The Illinois Central is the official route of the Cincinnati branch. Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis members may join the party at Memphis.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

Michigan—Benton Harbor, Dec. 6-8.
Minnesota—Minneapolis, Dec. 6-9.
Iowa—Des Moines, Dec. 6-9.
Indiana—Indianapolis, Dec. 7-8.
Northern Illinois—Princeton, Dec. 7-8.
Connecticut—Hartford, Dec. 14.
Illinois—Bloomington, Dec. 14-16.
Missouri Valley—Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 17.
Missouri—Neosho, Dec. 20-22.
Western Nurserymen—Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 22-23.
Kansas—Topeka, Dec. 27-29.
Maryland—College Park, Dec. 28-29.
New York Fruitgrowers—Geneva, Jan. 4-5, 1905.
New Jersey—Trenton, Jan. 5-6.
Pennsylvania—Harrisburg, Jan. 17.
Cranberry Growers—Philadelphia, Jan. 17.
South Dakota—Huron, Jan. 17-19.
Peninsula—Seaford, Del., Jan. 17-19.
Nebraska—Lincoln, Jan. 17-19.
Rhode Island—Providence, Jan. 18.
Western New York—Rochester, Jan. 25-26.
Carnation Society—Chicago, Jan. 25-27.
Wisconsin—Madison, Feb. 2-5.
Mississippi Valley Apple—Quincy, Ill., Mar. 23.
American Nurserymen—West Baden, Ind. June 14.
Apple Shippers—Put-in Bay, O., Aug. 2-3.
Southern Nurserymen—Norfolk, Va., Aug. 16-17.

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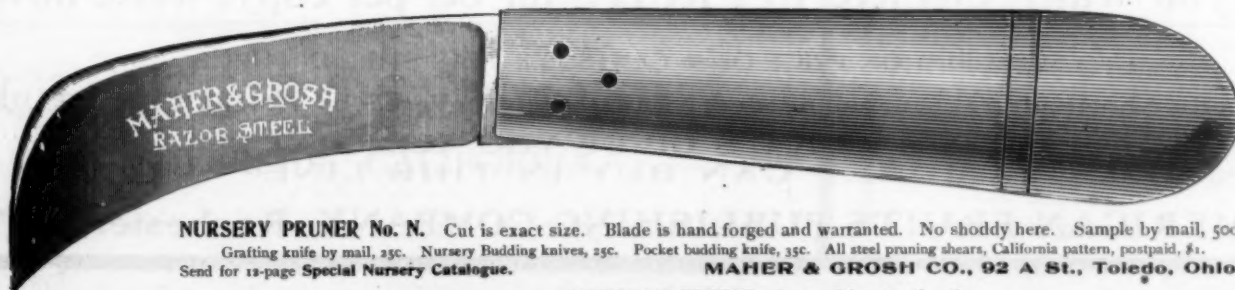
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DOMINION OF CANADA

CANADIAN FRUIT GROWERS.

Annual Meeting of Ontario Association—Secretary's Report Shows Practical Work During Year—Addresses on Cold Storage, San Jose Scale, Experimental Work—Resignation of L. Woolverton.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association was held in Toronto, Nov. 17th and 18th. President W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, presided. Secretary P. W. Hodgetts showed that the work had progressed during the year. Meetings of farmers in their orchards, where practical addresses were delivered, had again been attended with marked success. Premiums, consisting of plants and bulbs, were sent out to about 4,000 members, and there were few complaints. Owing to the cost of this system, it was worth while considering the advisability of discontinuing it. Hope was expressed that a new building for fruit, vegetables, grain, and roots would be ready at the Toronto Exhibition for next season's show. The manner in which the railway commission had dealt with the grievances of the Fruit-Growers' Association was commended. The question of improving the position of Ontario fruit growers in the western market was presented as one worthy of earnest consideration by the directorate. The report was adopted.

G. Harold Powell, Washington, D. C., delivered an instructive address on "Cold Storage of Fruit."

Prof. Reynolds, of Guelph, reported on the results of two trial shipments of fruit sent this Fall from St. Catharines and Grimsby to Winnipeg. Two carloads of apples, pears, grapes, and peaches were shipped in cold storage under careful supervision, and they arrived at Winnipeg in first-class condition. Prof. Reynolds believed that the result demonstrated that a large trade in Ontario fruit could be worked up in the West, and that this province could compete successfully with California and British Columbia for the Western trade. The demand for fruit in the Northwest is large, and the prices realized on the two carloads gave a good profit.

The experimenters at the various experimental fruit stations in the province detailed results of their experiments during the year. W. H. Dempsey, Trenton; A. W. Peart, Burlington; W. W. Hillborn, Leamington; M. Pettit, Winona; G. E. Caston, Craighurst; Harold Jones, Brockville, and C. Yound, Richard's Landing, gave their conclusions as to the best varieties of fruit suitable for the various parts of Ontario. The desirable and the undesirable varieties in each group were differentiated.

An interesting point brought out by Mr. Young was that the growing of strawberries in Algoma could be made a marked financial success. He noted that shipments of Algoma strawberries had been sold at a profit in Toronto this summer after the regular Southern Ontario supply had ceased.

Professors Lochead of the Agricultural College and W. T. Macoun of the Central Experimental Farm, delivered addresses dealing with the fungous diseases of the grape.

Professor Harcourt of the Agricultural College spoke of the latest results of spraying for San Jose scale. He described the results which had been attained by the lime and sulphur mixture and the McBain mixture as satisfactory. Other mixtures which had given good results were lime, sulphur and sal. soda, or caustic soda.

Inspector J. F. Smith of Glanford, who spoke on the same subject, said that, contrary to the expectations of many fruit men, the severe winter had not killed off the scale, which was particularly prevalent among young apple trees. It would have to be fought as determinedly as ever.

The formal resignation of L. Woolverton as editor of *The Canadian Horticulturist*, the official organ of the association, a position which he occupied for about seventeen years and relinquished because of increasing work in other directions, was received. Several members expressed hearty appreciation of his work for the publication, and a vote of thanks to that effect was unanimously passed. Mr. Woolverton suitably acknowledged the recognition. H. B. Cowan is now managing *The Horticulturist*.

A co-operative company of British and Dutch fruit growers is to be formed for the purpose of encouraging the drying of fruits in competition with California.

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WILSON J. PETERS.

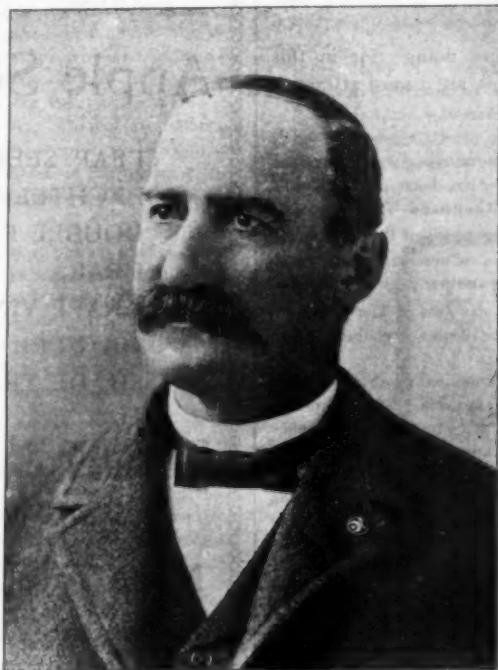
Wilson J. Peters, senior member of the nursery firm of George Peters & Company, Troy, Ohio, died at his home in Troy on the first day of November, after an illness of only a few days, from typhoid fever. A man magnificent in physique, congenial in spirit and of intense activity is thus taken away in his 56th year and in the prime of his life, so suddenly as to startle his many friends who were wont to admire him as a specimen of perfect manhood. A resume of his life were impossible without frequent reference to nursery interests, for his very childhood experiences were tempered by this the chosen pursuit of his father. He was literally born into the nursery business. While his interests were broad and varied, at no time in his life was he separated from nursery work.

Wilson J. Peters was born at Bendersville, Adams Co., Pennsylvania, August 3d, 1849, where, in the year 1838, his father, George Peters, engaged in the growing of nursery stock, thus laying the foundation for a business of large magnitude which has since borne his name. In 1869 George Peters, with his family, removed to New Carlisle, Ohio, and

again engaged in the nursery business. In 1872 he admitted his son, Wilson J., to partnership. Again in 1876 the broadening of his business necessitated a new location, and it was removed to Troy. In the spring of 1883 George Peters died, leaving the business in charge of his son Wilson, under a partnership agreement that the work should be continued for a specified period before a division of the interests. Certainly the spirit of the father rested in double portion upon the son, for the business constantly broadened. In the early nineties the entire nursery interests of the estate were purchased by Wilson J. and his brother, Norris B. Peters, who retained the original firm name. The wise example of the father was followed by the sons in that their partnership agreement provided for the uninterrupted conduct of the business in the event of the death of either.

Wilson J. Peters leaves a widow and one son, Charles N., who represents

the third generation in the conduct of the business. He, with Norris B. Peters, the surviving partner, aided by the corps of expert lieutenants which the firm have gathered about it, will assume the responsibilities heretofore carried so faithfully by the deceased.



WILSON J. PETERS
DIED NOVEMBER 1, 1904, AT TROY, OHIO

4,000,000 PEACH TREES

Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries.

JUNE BUDS A SPECIALTY. No agents traveled, but sell direct at wholesale prices. Absolutely free from disease and true to name. Write for catalogue and prices before placing your order elsewhere. We guarantee our stock to be true to name. Largest Peach Nursery in the world. Address, **J. C. HALE, Winchester, Tenn.**

The Oakland Nurseries,

C. R. BURR, Prop.
MANCHESTER, CONN.

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK AT WHOLESALE
FOR FALL AND SPRING TRADE
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

NEW BLACKBERRY

BRILL, cross between a Dew and a Blackberry. The largest early berry in the State as far as I know; commences to ripen here about May 10. Very hardy and very productive. Write for prices. I am also growing some fine new Texas Peaches: Annie Orr, Arp Beauty (June Elberta), Phil Horton, etc. Address

JOHN F. BRILL, Grapeland, Texas.

— WE OFFER IN CAR LOTS —

Apple, Peach, Pear, etc.

ASK FOR TRADE LIST IF YOU
HAVE NOT RECEIVED IT

Southern Nursery Co.,
WINCHESTER, TENN.

Grape Vines.

**Large Stock which has
Made Heavy Growth.**

If you are unacquainted with our **VINES** send for sample. They will be mailed free to dealers and Nurserymen. If you ask for quotations you will find prices right.

EUGENE WILLETT, North Collins, N. Y.

LARGEST PEACH TREE

GROWERS IN THE SOUTH.

Write for our new illustrated and descriptive catalogue of general Nursery Stock.

CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR

for "AMERICAN FRUITS" anywhere in this Country. Subscribe now.

Free On Board (F. O. B.) St. Louis

— ARID CLIMATE —

Rose Bushes

FIELD GROWN OWN ROOTS

Write for printed prices and list of varieties. Choice assortment of leading kinds. Spring shipments only.

CHASE ROSE CO., Inc.,
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

To Nurserymen:

Nursery Interests are represented by **AMERICAN FRUITS** as by no other publication.

Every issue of **AMERICAN FRUITS** contains exclusive News and sets the pace for those who follow.

Its ideas are freely appropriated, but its fund of originality is inexhaustible.

Nurserymen who receive **AMERICAN FRUITS** regularly get all the Nursery News in advance of those less fortunate, and, in addition, are posted upon the Great Fruit Industry throughout America.

FIFTY
FOR CENTS
ALL PER
AND YEAR!

Why Pay More and Get Less?

"AMERICAN FRUITS sets the pace."

THE MODERN ADVANCE AGENT.

Business advances by leaps and bounds. The successful man of to-day is busy at every moment. The wants of his customers create wants of his own, and repeatedly it is necessary for him to turn to a source of supply. Advance agents of many concerns call upon him to supply those wants, but more often than not, perhaps, he is not ready for them at the moment.

There is a source, however, always at hand from which he may obtain what he seeks when he needs it. And that is the advertising columns of his business journal. Here are marshalled the announcements of the many dealers in the goods pertaining to his particular line. Here are the direct representatives of the manufacturers and the jobbers. The busy man may meet them all at once and in order, giving to each such consideration as he desires without interruption; and he may deliberately make his selection.

This is just what thousands of readers of AMERICAN FRUITS are doing; for in this Advertising Age the business announcements of such a publication as this are a most attractive feature. Here are some of these announcements in a nutshell:

C. C. Abel & Co. of New York City are agents for the United States for P. Sebire & Sons and F. James & Sons, Nurserymen, of Ussy, Calvados, France. The lines are comprehensive.

Those who have need of tree protectors should send for the descriptive circular issued by the Hart Pioneer Nurseries of Ft. Scott, Kansas.

The Prairie State Incubator Co. of Homer City, Pa. has now many first prizes by reason of the excellence of its machines.

Grape vines and grape cuttings are offered by F. E. Schifferli of Fredonia, N. Y., who has been "at it 15 years." He will be pleased to quote prices.

Rose bushes in choice assortment are offered by the Chase Rose Company of Riverside, California. We believe you will not fail to see their advertisements in this issue.

Splendidly located with the best of facilities for doing business on a large scale, Albertson & Hobbs are known everywhere and everywhere most favorably. See their announcement.

Courage, energy, progressiveness are well known characteristics of J. G. Harrison & Sons. Their advertising is one of the departments of their business that receives constant attention. We commend their announcements to the careful consideration of our readers.

There is a store of force and vitality back of the Oregon Nursery Co., of Salem, Ore., as every one knows who attended the Atlanta Convention of Nurserymen. This company is prominent among Pacific Coast nurserymen and has many friends in the East.

Don't pass it over. The announcement of the H. S. Taylor Nursery Co., contains a suggestion worthy of notice. They offer a variety of stock in large quantities.

One cannot read with attention the announcement of P. J. Berckmans Co., of Augusta Ga., without becoming impressed with the evident extensiveness and comprehensive character of their business.

Few people who have ever bought any quantity of nursery stock are unacquainted with the standing of Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y. Their reputation is not local or sectional, but international.

E. C. Brown & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., in this day and generation of increased and increasing spraying are satisfying well the requirements of those who insist on the best equipments.

"Apple trees," "Apple Seedlings," stand out boldly in the announcement of Peters & Skinner, of North Topeka, Kans., but all the intermediate words should receive due attention as well.

Who ever heard of Geneva, N. Y., without at once associating with the name its nurseries? And prominent among them the W. & T. Smith Co., for 58 years under the same management.

Look them over, you are sure to want some of the varieties of plants and vines listed in Allen L. Wood's announcement in this issue, and sure to be pleased when you get them.

The G. M. Bacon Co., of DeWitt, Ga., is expert authority on the growing of Pecan trees. "The Pecan Tree, How to Plant, Grow and Buy It" is offered by this company free on request.

The Brill, a new blackberry, being a cross between a dewberry and blackberry has been placed on the market by John F. Brill of Grapeland, Texas.

Look up the offer of Myer & Son of Bridgeville Del. to send free their catalogue of new and choice varieties of trees and plants, on another page of this issue.

Apple, Peach, Pear in car lots. The Southern Nursery Co., of Winchester, Texas, has them. Correspondence is invited.

The Stark Fruit Book contains much of interest for Nurserymen and fruit growers. Stark Brothers offer to send this on terms that prove their confidence in its value. Read their announcement on another page.

Membership in the National League of Commission is confined to the responsible houses of the country. Paine & Williams of Buffalo, N. Y., are well known members. Their card appears on another page.

All old and new varieties of grape vines are grown in immense quantities and warranted true by T. S. Hubbard & Co., of Fredonia, N. Y. Their catalogue is free and gives full information concerning all their offerings.

Wholesale prices will be quoted to nurserymen and orchardists by the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries of Huntsville, Ala., for wholesale orders. Their acreage is immense and their reputation the highest for well grown trees true to name.

C. R. Burr, proprietor of the Oakland Nurseries, at Manchester, Conn., grows and imports a general line of stock for the wholesale trade and is recognized as one of the leading nurserymen in the New England states.

An experience of 30 years in making fruit and ornamental plates has given to M. Brunswick & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., a most exact and comprehensive knowledge of the needs of nurserymen.

The L. Green & Son Co., of Perry, Ohio, carry a most complete line from which to supply the wants of the trade. They invite inspection and request an opportunity to price lists.

Maher & Grosh Co., of Toledo, Ohio have been selling their knives direct to nurserymen and fruit growers since 1877. Their goods are widely known and ordered by mail from all parts of the world.

On all kinds of fruit and ornamentals G. E. Prater of Paw Paw Mich., invites inquiry as to prices, etc.

Eugene Willet of North Collins, N. Y., reports a large stock of grape vines of heavy growth and offers to send samples free to nurserymen and dealers.

The new illustrated and descriptive catalogue of general nursery stock issued by the Chattanooga Nurseries of Winchester, Tenn., is ready for mailing. Ask for one.

A most happy choice for a motto is that of J. Wragg & Son Co., of Waukeet, Ia. "Aye, keep plantin' a tree, Jock. It will be growin' when ye're a sleepin'!" This firm has not only kept 'plantin' but selling as well since 1878.

If you have apples to dispose of why not write to Coyne Brothers of Chicago Ill., following the suggestion in their advertisement.

A. L. Luke, of Wynnewood, I. T., invites correspondence from those who contemplate planting a commercial orchard, a family orchard, replanting the old orchard or ornamenting a lawn.

Apple Trees

CHERRY,
PEACH and
KEIFFER PEAR
TREES

Apple Seedling

PEAR SEEDLING,
BECHTEL'S
DOUBLE FLOWERING
CRAB,
GRAPE VINES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
SHADE TREES.

PETERS & SKINNER

Capital Nurseries

North Topeka, Kansas.

The Wolverine Nurseries

PAW PAW, MICH.

Will name you low prices on all kinds of Fruits and Ornamentals, Grape Vines, etc.

Get our Prices before buying. G. E. PRATER, Jr., Prop.

TREES and PLANTS

Free from Scale.

NEW and CHOICE VARIETIES

Blackberries, Strawberries, Raspberries

Our free catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON, Bridgeville, Del.

PECAN TREES and NUTS

Budded and Grafted
27 varieties (1, 2 and
3 years old).

"The Pecan Tree, How to Plant, Grow and Buy It."—FREE.

The G. M. BACON PECAN CO. (INC.), DEWITT, GA.

J. WRAGG & SONS CO.

Established
1879.

Growers
Dealers

Wholesale

OUR MOTTO:

"Aye, keep plantin' a tree, Jock.
It will be growin' when ye're a
sleepin'!"

(CENTRAL NURSERIES)
WAUKEE, IOWA.

Incorporated
1895.

General
Nursery
Stock.

Retail

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

APPLES

We Want
Number Cars

COYNE BROTHERS

Send this Clipping with your letter 160 South Water St., CHICAGO

FROM VARIOUS POINTS.

The outlook for the orange crop of South Florida and the entire state was never brighter. Last year's crop was estimated at 1,600,000 boxes. A conservative estimate for this year's crop is 1,850,000 boxes, grapefruit included. The crop of grapefruit is the largest the state has ever produced and is of very fine quality. The crop of oranges alone would have been over two million boxes, had it not been for the drouth.

We commend to the attention of readers of AMERICAN FRUITS the announcement of Williams' Method of Bookkeeping appearing in this issue. The author, Mr. L. L. Williams, was associate author of Williams & Rogers series of commercial text books, which have for the last twenty years been the basis of the courses of study in the leading commercial schools of this country, and are now having a larger sale than any other similar works. This last work by Mr. Williams is proving exceedingly popular, as it supplies a need for which no adequate provision has heretofore been made.

A box of Buerre d'Anjou pears received by the editor of AMERICAN FRUITS last month from Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., attests to the well-known reputation of this firm for growing the fruit as well as the young trees of this justly famous pear. The merit of the fruit of which this box was a sample has commanded first prizes on many exhibition tables.

Oregon's prunes this season are going to the Extreme East to be consumed. They often go to the Middle West states of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and that section, but the Middle West demands a cheap prune, and is getting its supplies this season from California. The Oregon Italian is getting better prices on the Atlantic seaboard.

AMERICAN FRUITS takes pleasure in certifying to the excellence and convenience of the loose leaf system of the John C. Moore Corporation. This system is perfectly flexible and for keeping lists, accounts or following up records serves every need so well that we find the utmost satisfaction in using it.

G. Harold Powell, assistant pomologist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will go to California early in January to lead in an investigation into the causes of the wastefulness of citrus fruits. Mr. Powell is of the opinion that 80 per cent of the decay in deciduous fruits is caused by improper handling.

J. M. Pike, of Wayne, Me., has sold from his orchard, this fall, 1,200 barrels of apples. He has netted \$600 from his farm this year. H. N. Walton sold 97 barrels of apples from his home orchard, at 50 cents per barrel on trees.

Very abundant is the testimony as to the special excellence of the double-cut pruning shears, made by the Rhodes Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids, Mich. An illustration is shown on another page.

J. H. Reed, Riverside, Cal., makes a strong plea for the organization of a California State Pomological Society to raise the standard of the output of California fruit and establish a uniform nomenclature.

J. C. Hale, proprietor of the Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries at Winchester, Tenn., grows peach trees in immense quantities and makes June buds a specialty. His stock is guaranteed true to name.

The biggest shipment of fruit trees ever received in Appleton, Wis., was delivered from an Iowa nursery this fall. The carload was valued at \$3,500 and was made up of 250 orders.

H. B. Cowan, of Toronto, suggests that American fruit be shipped direct to Ireland, instead of to England where it is reshipped at large profit to English dealers.

A. B. Welch, of M. George & Co., Chicago, says that apple matters are more satisfactory than was expected.

D. S. Beckwith, of Bahrenburg & Beckwith, has been a heavy buyer of apples at Albion, N. Y.

R. H. Hoffman, nurseryman, has raised banana fruit in his door yard at Denton, Ore.

California puts 30,000 cars of fruit on the market annually.

PEACHES IN ALABAMA.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Nov. 15.—A. W. New-som, nurseryman, of this place and his associates are preparing to establish orchards in Madison county to an aggregate of one hundred thousand trees. This is but one item in a great movement. The entire upper half of this state is to be filled with peach trees. The counties between Birmingham and Chattanooga, traversed by the Alabama Great Southern railroad, are well advanced in the orchard movement, and the Tennessee valley is giving an additional impetus to the new ambition of North Alabama. This ambition in brief is to excel Georgia at her own game. The Alabama hillsides are admirably adapted to the production of Elbertas.

EVERY FARMER

SHOULD KNOW JUST HOW HE

Stands Financially Every Year

THIS MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED
BY USINGWILLIAMS' METHOD
OF
FARMERS' BOOKKEEPING

Simple, Practical, Complete

It is exceedingly simple, and is so completely self-explanatory that no previous knowledge is required to perform the work.

A FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD boy or girl of ordinary education and intelligence can easily comprehend the method, producing accurate results, and at the same time acquire knowledge of bookkeeping and habits of order and system worth many times the cost of the outfit.

Price of this Method, embracing complete instructions for conducting it, Blank Books sufficient for an ordinary farm for two years, Statement Blanks, Order of Procedure, etc., \$2.00.

Williams' Method of Farmers' Bookkeeping

806 Granite Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Fruit and Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc.

WE have an immense stock for this fall and would be pleased to figure with you on anything you may require in our line. Can give special low prices on the following in large quantities:

Silver Maple,	Pears, Plums,	Fringe.
Ashleaf Maples,	Peaches, Apples,	Tree Lilacs,
Weir's Cutleaf Maples,	Currants,	Spiraea, Weigella,
Carolina Poplars,	Evergreens,	Clematis,
Hydrangea P. G.	Altheas Calycanthus,	Roses.
California Privet,	Deutzias,	

Let us hear from you, we can save you money.

The H. S. Taylor Nursery Co.

Offices, Cutler Bldg.
Nurseries at Brighton.

Rochester, N. Y.

THE GRAND NEW PLUM
MAYNARD

Latest and Greatest Effort of the MASTER OF HORTICULTURE

LUTHER M. BURBANK.

The Peer of all Plums, often measuring seven and one-half inches in circumference.

Propagated and Introduced Under Exclusive Commission from the Originator, by

OREGON NURSERY CO., Ltd.
SALEM, OREGON.

Nurserymen Interested Send for Particulars.

Recent Publications

One of the handsomest catalogues that comes to our desk is that issued by G. L. Taber, proprietor of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries, Glen St. Mary, Fla. It is systematically arranged by departments, is beautifully printed and illustrated with halftone engravings, and contains a large amount of information on the subject of citrus fruit culture.

In a recent number of the Strand Magazine is shown a grape arbor under which a farm wagon is driven, and the grapes, not in clusters, but in single berries, appearing to weigh from twenty to eighty pounds apiece, are being loaded. The magazine explains how this is a combination picture. The basis is a picture of the famous grape vine at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara county. Upon the vegetation of this was superimposed, but upside down, the lower half of a picture of a field of California pumpkins, ready for harvesting. Then another photograph showing farmers loading pumpkins on a wagon, was added, and the result was a picture of grapes as big as pumpkins, apparently suspended from a trellis. California has to stand for some pretty big stories. This time an attempt was made to prove one by means of the camera.

It is impossible even to summarize in a single paragraph the many and varied attractions which The Youth's Companion announces for the coming year. A series of articles planned to interest especially the forty-five millions of Americans who look directly to the soil for their subsistence will treat of "New Fields for Young Farmers," "The Sanitation of the Farm," "The Future of American Cotton," "How Women Make Money on the Farm," etc. Seven serial stories and 250 short stories by the most talented and popular American writers of fiction will form part of the contents of the new volume for 1905. Full illustrated announcement describing the principal features of The Companion's new volume for 1905 will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address free. The new subscriber who sends \$1.75 now for a year's subscription to The Companion receives free all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1904, also The Companion "Carnations" calendar for 1905, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. Boston: THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley Street.

Among the elaborate announcements of the season, none is more effective than that of the Tropical Development company, founder of the American city and colony of McKinley, Isle of Pines, and developers of the Manigua orange and grapefruit groves. This company has an authorized capital of \$100,000, with offices in Buffalo and at McKinley. Horace P. Hayes is the president; Marc W. Comstock, secretary; Reese P. Risley and Howard S. Risley, land commissioners. The book of 96 pages is beautifully printed in black and red and illustrated with colored views of fruits of the tropics. The company is growing these fruits in large quantity and is disposing of fruit lands.

Professor N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station has issued two bulletins of special interest to fruit growers of the Northwest. No. 87, The Western Sand Cherry, contains sixty-four pages illustrated by twenty cuts, gives the progress in improving this native Dakota fruit by crossing and selection. Announcement is made of new fruits originated at this station by crossing the Dakota sand cherry with choicer cultivated fruits, such as the peach, apricot and Japanese plum. By careful selection through a number of years new varieties have been obtained with fruit seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and of quality acceptable for table use. The sand cherry is also found useful in the propagation of stone fruits. Bulletin No. 88, Breeding Hardy Fruits, contains thirty-two pages illustrated by twenty-nine cuts and gives an outline of experiments in improving the native fruits of the Northwest by selection and crossing.

The fiftieth anniversary, the jubilee of the Western New York Horticultural Society, will be observed at the annual meeting in Rochester, N. Y., on January 25th and 26th. The society has 570 members.

Are you saving your copies of AMERICAN FRUITS? The file will be invaluable when early issues are exhausted.

ATTENTION, FRUIT GROWERS

How to Rid Your Orchard of

SAN JOSE SCALE

The result of a half million dollars in experimental work.



Write for booklet. Valuable information on Orchard Spraying.

Dilute one gallon of "CON SOL" with forty gallons of water, hot or cold; spray with any spray pump
A Pleasure to Answer Inquiries

American Horticulture Distributing Co.
MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

\$1.00 PREPAID

FOR THIS LOOSE LEAF RECORD BOOK

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT

THE COMPLETE SUPPLY CONSISTS OF:

- One Loose Leaf Binder covered with imported Buckram, size 14 in. high, 9 1/2 in. long, 1 1/2 in. thick. Holds 200 sheets.
- One Set of Twenty-five Alphabetical Index Sheets, tabs of strong linen stock, printed on both sides.
- Twenty-five Moore's Movable Metal Markers for indexing.
- One Record by date.
- One Hundred (100) White or Tinted Fine Linen Bond Sheets, machine ruled in colors, size 8 X 5 inches.
- One Special Heavy Sheet numbered 1 to 25, or with months.

Records can be Arranged Better and Found Quicker in IT WILL COST YOU ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO PROVE THIS! An outfit will convince you that our method COSTS LESS MONEY AND SAVES MORE TIME than any other; it is rapidly taking the place of Card Indexes, Bound Books, and other out-of-date systems.

our Loose Leaf Binders, than if kept in any other way

On receipt of \$1.00 we will ship, PREPAID IN THIS COUNTRY, the following outfit:

- One Improved Flat Opening Loose Leaf Binder—Covered with Imported Buckram; size 14 in. high, 9 1/2 in. wide, 1 1/2 in. thick; securely holding 200 sheets.
- Two Hundred Fine Quality Linen Bond Sheets—Ruled in colors (not printed), choice of five shades; size 8 in. high 1 1/2 in. wide.

One Complete Set Alphabetical Index Sheets—To fit Binder, with durable tabs printed on both sides.
- Twenty-five Moore's Movable Metal Markers—For indexing records Alphabetically and According to Date.
- One Special Heavy Index Sheet—Numbered from 1 to 25.

OUR FREE BOOK—"MOORE'S MODERN METHODS"—contains 200 pages of valuable information on the subject of Bookkeeping and Loose Leaf Accounting. May we send it?

JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION [Established 1899] **43 Stone St., Rochester, N. Y.**

Makers of everything in the line of Blank Books, Loose Leaf Binders, and Office Stationery.

STARK FRUIT BOOK

44 pages 9 x 12 inches; 22 colored plates showing in natural colors 216 varieties of fruit, with concise description, including season of ripening of each; 64 half-tone views of Nurseries, Orchards, Packing Houses, etc. Send 50 cts. and we will send the book post-paid, and Rebate Ticket permitting return of book by mail within 60 days and we refund 50 cts. Or, mail within 1 year, Rebate Ticket with \$12 order for nursery stock and we credit \$1.00 in part payment on order and you keep the book free. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. weekly and want more home and traveling salesmen. OUTFIT FREE.—STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo., Atlantic, Iowa, Fayetteville, Ark.

BUFFALO

One of the important consuming cities of the U. S. Watch our market.

PAINE & WILLIAMS, Inc.

FOR RELIABLE INFORMATION TELEGRAPH OR WRITE
Receivers of Fruits and Vegetables
82-86 W. Market St., BUFFALO, N. Y.
Members of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States.

GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES

Immense stock warranted true. Quality unsurpassed. A fine stock of CAMPBELL'S EARLY. An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS. Catalogue and Price List FREE. Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

T. S. HUBBARD CO., Fredonia, N. Y.

GEORGE T. POWELL,

Consulting Agriculturist and Horticulturist.

Examinations made of soils, locations and surroundings of Country Homes. Information given on modern methods of soil improvement, selection, planting and care of fruit, ornamental and forest trees. Address, Box 570, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York.

Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries

Established 1872. HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Wholesale Prices to Nurserymen and Orchardists.

SPECIALTIES: Peaches, Pears, Budded and Grafted Pecans, Plums, Cherries, Roses and Magnolias.

The Pioneer Nursery at Huntsville, having the largest acreage of any nursery in the United States. Reputation the highest for well grown trees true to name. References from Nurserymen and Orchardists everywhere. Nothing sold at retail. Prices will not be given nor orders accepted for less than 300 trees. Catalogues describing the best market varieties and explaining our terms upon application.

Address W. F. HEIKES, MANAGER, Huntsville, Ala.

PRAIRIE STATE

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

acknowledged by experts to be the most profitable machines made. Winners of 26 First Prizes. Write for free catalog with proof and valuable information for beginners.

Prairie State Incubator Co.
Box 410, Homer City, Pa.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

AND GRAFTS

WE have a large and extra fine stock of APPLE SEEDLINGS, and are prepared to make special low prices on large lots for shipment from TOPEKA, KANSAS, or BRIDGEPORT, INDIANA. We also have a good supply of CLIONS, and a good force of SKILLED WORKMEN, so that we can supply you.

Apple Grafts, Pear Grafts, Etc.,

Put up in the best possible manner, and in quantities to suit—
WHOLE ROOT, PIECE ROOT, or ANY STYLE WANTED

Send in your list and get prices, and order early.

FOR SPRING 1905 TRADE

We have in storage a fine general assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, plants, vines, etc., making a complete stock—ready for shipment at any time wanted. Send in your want list and get prices, and place your orders early.

Remember, we have the best SPADES on the market.

Remember, EXCELSIOR is the best PACKING MATERIAL.

Remember, also, BOX STRAPS, PEACH SEEDS, Etc.

Address

ALBERTSON & HOBBS, Bridgeport, (Marion County) Ind.

Nine miles west of Indianapolis on Indianapolis & Plainfield Trolley Line.

NEW TELEPHONE



Fig. 42

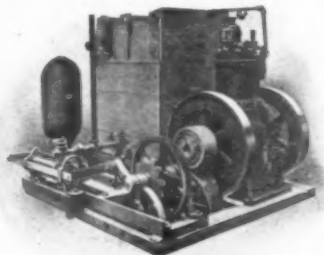


Fig. 74

THE LARGEST LINE OF Spray Pumps

in America is represented by forty styles of our manufacture, and includes everything from the "AUTO-SPRAY" (Fig. 42) to Gasoline Power outfits (Fig. 74).

We build special machines for all classes of work, and can refer to users of our pumps everywhere. Our "HYDRAPLEX" (Fig. 76) hand power pump for large orchard uses is the most powerful and most easily operated of all hand power apparatus.

All machines constructed with special reference to handling spray solutions. Valves Exposed and Working Parts Brass. Especially suitable to Limoid and Sulphur Sprays for Scale.

ASK FOR . . .
FREE CATALOG

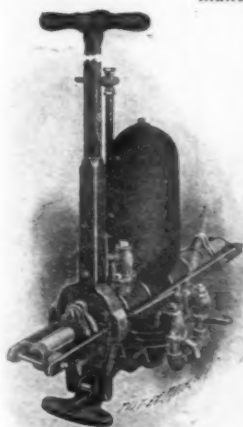


Fig. 76

THE E. C. BROWN COMPANY, 291 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Please mention AMERICAN FRUITS when writing to advertisers.

The South

is the coming section of the country for all classes of wood-working industries. Its resources in desirable woods, both in quantity and variety, exceed those of any other sections.

Factory Locations

unexcelled for stave, heading, box, fruit package and miscellaneous articles made of wood may be obtained along the lines of the Southern Railway. Refer to File No. 26325.

M. V. RICHARDS

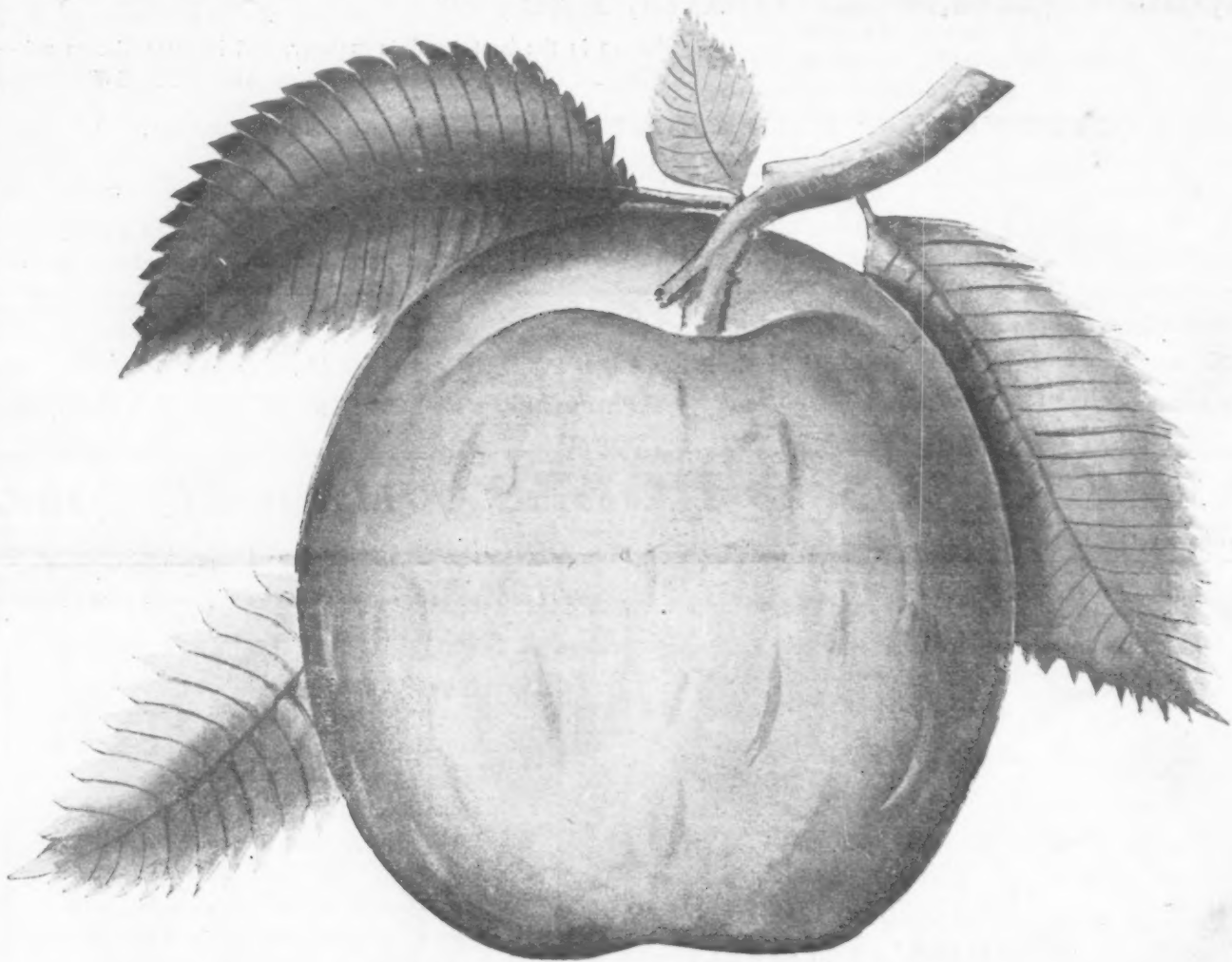
Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway

WASHINGTON, D. C.

READY TO SHIP

APPLE TREES

Our Apple are two and three year Grafts—Clean Smooth and Healthy. General
list of varieties. No finer in the country.



PEACH TREES

Complete list of varieties. Smooth and healthy—sure to please.

KIEFFER PEAR TREES

In large quantities, grafted on French root.

Ask for prices and list of varieties.

Personal inspection invited.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MARYLAND.